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Swedish Industrial Activity Held at Satisfactory Level Despite World Depression

WAGES AND LIVING CONDITIONS GOOD

Unemployment Is Negligible Though Mechanization Has Been Rapid

By ANDERS LARSEN

The rapid industrialization of Sweden since the beginning of the present century often has been compared to that of the United States, because of its many similar characteristics. It is therefore somewhat surprising to note that during the past year, while American industry has been suffering from current international recession, Swedish industrial activity has been maintained at a relatively satisfactory level, although declining somewhat of late.

The index for industrial production of Sweden for the first 10 months of 1930 showed an increase over 1929, as compared with the United States, where production in 1930 recorded a considerable decline in contrast to the unusual activity of 1929. This remarkable resistance of Swedish industry, of course, is not due to greater industrial efficiency but rather to somewhat different economic conditions in Sweden.

Although the mechanization of Swedish industry has progressed at a rapid pace there are very few permanently unemployed in the country. This is perhaps because its population is almost stationary, having increased less than 4 per cent in the last 10 years. In the United States the population increased 16 per cent during the same period. As an indication of the employment of labor-saving machinery may be mentioned the per capita use of electric energy, which is slightly higher than in the United States.

Training and Skill

Swedish workmen are known for training and skill. They are well organized and their trade unions control considerable funds for aiding workers who may become idle through strikes or lockouts. Wages are high, in fact, the highest in Europe. Compared with American wages, however, the Swedish laborers do not get so much.

Hourly wages average from 18 cents to 64 cents, depending on trade and location. Comparing straight pay, however, is not quite fair, as Swedish workers are well protected in regard to insurance benefits and pensions. Furthermore, the cost of living is not so high and the standard of living is different.

A Swedish worker, for instance, cannot afford an automobile, even in the lower price range. The initial cost would be at least 25 per cent higher than in the United States and the up-

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Trains Run by Oil Pass Jugoslav Test

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Belgrade, Jugoslavia

THE Jugoslav Minister of Railroads is to increase the use of kerosene motor trains, consisting of one or two cars.

Experiments have been made with such cars and it is found that they can be run much cheaper than regular trains with ordinary locomotives. They are to be used on small branch roads in order to bring to the remoter districts better connections with the main lines.

Arabs Show Great Losses in Palestine

Farms Said to Be Taxed Out of Existence Under New System

With a view to affording an opportunity for impartial study of the long controversy between Jews and Arabs in regard to the Jewish National Home in Palestine, four articles on the subject are being printed, two of them by an authority on the Jewish point of view, the other two by a distinguished advocate of the Arab case.

ARAB-JEW CONTROVERSY SERIES
No. 4

By JAMAAL HUSSEINI
Secretary of the Palestine Arab Executive
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—In nearly every part of the world tenants are protected against disturbance by landlords, but not in Palestine. It is true that in 1920, a protective ordinance was enacted, but it was quite insufficient and the influence of Zionism debarred its application. In fact, it was stated by the Land Registrar before the Shaw Commission in 1929 that he did not know of a case where that law was applied. Thus huge areas of land were sold by the Sursocks of Syria and Egypt to Jews, and the Arab tenants had to be evicted leaving behind them their homes and lands and their only means of obtaining a living.

The total area of cultivable land in Palestine, excluding Birsheba, where cultivation cannot be relied upon owing to the scarcity of rain, is roughly 1,625,000 acres. Prior to the advent of the Zionists this area was divided into two main categories: (1) Lands owned by landlords, mostly non-Palestinian and absentee landlords, and cultivated by Arab tenants who had been on the land since time immemorial, and (2) lands owned by the Arabs who cultivate them.

The Arab owner is deeply attached to his lands. He is not likely to alienate his possessions in favor of Zionists if left alone. But the policy which was pursued by the Government forced the Arab fellah to sell

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JOBS STABILITY BOARD BILL GOES TO CONFERENCE

House Passes Measure to Set Up Federal Commission

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—The House passed the Wagner bill yesterday, establishing a federal employment stabilization board. The Senate passed the measure on Jan. 21. It will now go to conference for settlement of differing amendments, after which it will await President Hoover's signature.

The bill provides for the setting up of a board consisting of the Secretaries of the Treasury, Commerce, Agriculture and Labor, whose duty it shall be to watch employment trends and plan public construction to advance employment.

It is the belief of the framer of the bill, Robert F. Wagner (D.), Senator from New York, that if careful control is maintained over public construction, employment crises can to a considerable extent be counteracted.

The commission would recommend to the President from time to time as to the desirability of speeding up or slowing down the construction program.

Construction Activity Termed Recovery Need

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Feb. 3—Stimulation of construction is important in bringing back prosperity, as the dormant state of building in Chicago, keeping 75,000 of the city's 115,000 building tradesmen idle, is impairing public purchasing power by $500,000 a day, according to E. M. Craig, executive secretary of the Building Construction Employers' Association of Chicago.

Not only is this condition delaying the return of prosperity, Mr. Craig emphasized in his report on January building conditions, made public yesterday, but is making the possibility of a housing shortage imminent.

He compared the present condition of inactivity to the years 1917 and 1918, pointing out that "immediately following the war there was an acute housing shortage. Shelving of building plans during the past 18 months," he said, "is again developing a similar condition."

Bar to Married Women Defeated in New York

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 3—A resolution by Arthur Swartz (R.), Assemblyman from Kenmore, designed to exclude married women from public offices as an unemployment relief measure, was defeated by acclamation in the lower house last night.

The measure asked for a legislative count of all married women holding municipal, county or state positions who receive support from their husbands. Edwin W. Wallace (R.), Representative from Rockville Center, expressing the general opposition, said that women "should not be penalized if they desire to marry."

Work Provided for Needy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Work or go hungry, is the edict issued by Brig.-Gen. W. S. Key, chairman of the Oklahoma City relief committee, to meet the problem of floating vagagonds taking advantage of the city's charity.

It Takes an Exceptional Airplane to Equal the Speed of This Car

Wide World

Top—General View of the Beach and Full Side View of the Bluebird II, With Capt. Malcolm Campbell at the Wheel. The Bluebird Has a 12-Cylinder Napier-Lion Schneider Trophy Aero Engine, Developing 1450 Horsepower. It Has a Wheelbase of 150 Inches and an Overall Length of 25 Feet 6 Inches. The Wheels Are 38 Inches in Diameter, and the Car Weighs 2½ Tons. The Tail, Extending About a Dozen Feet Behind the Driver's Seat Is Five Feet High. It Is Used to Balance the Radiator, Which Is Built Forward of the Front Wheels. Bottom—Closeup of Captain Campbell in the Cockpit of the Bluebird.

LATIN AMERICA SAID TO DESIRE TO BE LET ALONE

Dr. Enrique Aguirre Tells Boston Audience It Would Work Out Own Issues

Latin-American countries have a distinct contribution to make to the Western Hemisphere, if permitted to develop from within and not wholly through North American influence, Dr. Enrique C. Aguirre, educator, told members of the International League for Peace and Freedom, at Boston, today.

He explained that through economics there could be developed a better distribution of wealth; through education, a development along classical, literary and cultural lines, rather than technical, and through government more of a party influence as expressed in England, and perhaps in France.

All right-thinking persons, he said, accept the thesis that the Western Hemisphere should have two distinct types: the Anglo-Saxon and the Indo-Latin.

That the people of the United States will change their opinion of Latin America, Dr. Aguirre believed likely, because of the intention of the present administration at Washington to permit the countries south of Rio Grande to work out their own problems.

Political overturns in Peru, Bolivia, Argentina and Brazil have broken various cliques of rulers and in Argentina and Brazil, especially, the tendency of landholders is now for conservatism, rather than radicalism. They do not want their vast possessions used as a means for exploitation among politicians.

Interviewed concerning the Cuban situation, Dr. Aguirre declared that once the people there understand that the United States will not intervene in the island affairs, except when Cuba is threatened by a foreign power, the present unrest and chaotic state of conditions will come to an end.

The United States, he said, must not intermeddle, not choose the officials who are to rule, but must lend its support to the people. Rulers of the past have known that the States would support them and have consequently cultivated the good will of the higher powers in Washington to the detriment of the Cubans themselves.

The present Government of Cuba, Dr. Aguirre said, is essentially a dictatorship controlling activities of the island to the extent that the people have no chance to advance industrially or educationally. The fact that the present Government is apparently backed by the United States is the actual cause of the President's powers, and not the fact that he has the army back of him, as so many think.

Press censorship, Dr. Aguirre declared, is the most absurd method of suppressing development and progress. When the expression of free thought is prevented a country goes backward 300 years. All this is understood by those Cubans having the interest of their country at heart.

The basic causes behind the present situation in Cuba are: upper classes playing-in with foreign interests, and present administration playing too much politics, Dr. Aguirre stated.

Hunger Bondage Just Escaped by Former Slave in Arkansas

Hard Times Brought On by Drought Discussed by Old Negro; Red Cross Finds Many Families With Food Gone and in Need of Clothes

In an attempt to present an accurate picture of conditions in the drought-affected area of the United States, The Christian Science Monitor has sent a representative into this territory. His reports represent results of first-hand contact with the affected people in typical sections and with others who have made extensive surveys.

By FREDERICK W. CARR
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ARKANSAS POST, Ark.—Once a slave and now only barely escaped from the bondage of hunger, Jim, whose beard is half white, avers he has "never seen such a hard time as this for getting something to eat."

Jim's recollections of life on the plantation hark back into another era. To the question, "How old were you when the war between the States began?" he replies, "My boss told me I was 16."

Plantation days the one-time slave is viewing now are far from gay. The murk of "trials and tribulations" hangs in the atmosphere of the little Negro cabins in old plantation sections of the State.

Drought and low cotton prices have stripped off smiles and substituted concern for food, and an outcry for clothes. On some of the before-the-war plantations the Red Cross got in just in the nick of time with food.

Jim delivered his commentary on the times as he sat, half leaning on his cane, on the steps of his daughter's unpainted cabin. The last bit of food in the house was cooked the morning that the first supplies came from the Red Cross.

Perhaps even then they might not have suffered, A mansion built before the Civil War, with aristocracy signaled from its elegant columns, stands near by. The former slave's family might have been provisioned there.

But these are new days on the old plantations. Negroes who have been wont for generations to look to the head of the plantation for their food are today having to rustle for themselves.

It is true that in ordinary years many Negroes have to "scratch" about to get through the winter. But nothing like this winter. At the end of cotton picking in December, plantation families generally found that not only had they made nothing on the crop but were in debt on it.

In their bare little cabin papered with the indigo commissary paper

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Underwood

CAPT. MALCOLM CAMPBELL

Capt. Campbell Forced to Defer Trial at Record

Poor Visibility and Wind the Cause—Racer Confident of Bettering Mark

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Feb. 3 (AP)—Poor visibility and a strong wind today prevented Capt. Malcolm Campbell, British race car driver, from making an official attempt to lower the world's land speed record of 231 miles an hour.

Highly elated over his machine's performance yesterday, when he attained an unofficial clip of approximately 240 miles an hour, the British driver was confident of setting a new mark considerably higher than the present record established here in 1929 by the late Sir Henry Segrave, also of England.

Although the 240-mile an hour speed exceeded by nine miles an hour the standing record of 231, it was not officially recognized as no timing instruments had been set up. Captain Campbell calculated his approximate speed from his tachometer, which registers his engine revolutions.

With the arrival here of Odis Porter, official timer for the American Automobile Association, orders were issued for the setting up of the electrical clocking device which records a driver's time for his runs to a thousandth of a second. From the elapsed time, his speed in miles per hour is determined.

Policemen were instructed to clear the beach of all automobiles and spectators several hours before Captain Campbell's Bluebird II machine was to be towed to the course. Although low tide occurs about 2:15 p. m. (E. S. T.), he had planned to be at the starting post from one to two hours before that time and begin his trials as soon as the sun dried out the beach after the tide receded.

Captain Campbell had planned to take a four-mile running start and by the time he entered the official mile, have his motor running as fast as beach conditions will permit. After flashing past the finish wire, he will require approximately four miles to bring his car to a stop.

Then he was to change tires, inspect his car and make another run in the opposite direction, which must be completed 30 minutes after the start of the first. One trial must be made with the wind and the other against it. If the average speed of the two runs is higher than 231 miles an hour, he will have established a new world's land speed record.

NANKING MASSES FORCE AGAINST BANDIT ARMIES

War Minister to Take Command of Troops in Central China

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHANGHAI, Feb. 3—With the object of coördinating scattered Government forces in a really effective anti-Communist campaign, Ho Ying-chi, War Minister, left Nanking this morning for Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi, heart of the Communist-controlled district of central China.

Hitherto anti-Red efforts have been unsuccessful, owing to the absence of command and feeble provincial efforts, but it is stated that Nanking firmly intends to suppress lawless elements which constitute the most important domestic problem.

A series of government reverses in the past few months resulted in the Communists regaining most of the territory recaptured by the Government forces and renewed activities in Kiangsi, Hunan and Fukien, in which guerrilla tactics threatened many cities, induced Nanking to dispatch the War Minister to undertake a sweeping campaign.

Political dissensions in the Communist Party are likely to help the Government as long as central China Communist armies, virtually bandits, are without definite Communist leadership. Divergence of policies is reported to have split the weakening solidity of Red influence, although the parties overrunning the country constitute a more dangerous element than the party itself.

Mo Teh-sui, Chinese delegate to the Moscow conference, returned to Nanking today to report the result of the conference. The report was not divulged, but it was learned that the question of resumption of relations with Russia was the leading point on which the governments are divided. While some circles approve full recognition, others favor partial recognition commercially, fearing further Communist activities if recognition is unrestricted.

BORAH ACCEPTS CHALLENGE FOR RELIEF BATTLE

Senate Insurgent Defies Tilson — Stalemate Now Is Seen

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—Indicative of a bitter trend in the issue between the Administration and the Senate on the food relief question are the provocative developments in the contest during the past two days.

Experienced observers describe them as the customary signs of a stalemate and say that unless some influence for conciliation makes itself felt without delay the situation will become hopeless and a special session become certain.

Certainly, it has been a long time since there has existed in the capital such tenseness of personal feeling as is now rife between the Senate and the Administration, represented by the Republican-controlled House and the President. Practically since his taking office, the relations between the President and the Senate opposition have been strained.

In the Senate Republican members are remaining silent. Many are going about privately expressing approval of the opposition's policy. Floor leaders, when they do say anything, are temperate and restrained in tone.

This arises out of several factors,

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HOOVER PUTS HIS CRITICS ON DEFENSIVE

Declares Needs of Distressed Being Met Satisfactorily

REBUKES SENATORS' ATTITUDE ON RELIEF

Pledges Federal Aid at Any Time Private Agencies Fail to Meet Case

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 — President Hoover today reviewed the issue between him and the Senate over the question of emergency relief, and declared himself satisfied that the needs of the distressed are being satisfactorily met.

Citing his long service in the cause of relieving want and hunger and the efforts that have been initiated to that end under his direction in the present emergency, the President rebuked those Senatorial critics who have charged him with indifference.

He pointed out that always in the relief activities with which he has been associated he has stressed the maximum of self-help. This is a fundamental of self-government, he declared, which must be preserved.

His appeals in the past to Congress for financial aid for relief for foreign countries, the President said he was proud of. He had asked for such assistance, he explained, because these nations were so disorganized by war and anarchy as to make self-aid impossible.

And even in these instances, the President said, the Federal funds were but a small part of the money that was mobilized by public charity for this purpose.

The President pledged himself ready to support federal aid should the time ever come when the voluntary agencies of the country, together with the state and local governments, are unable to find resources with which to prevent hunger and suffering.

"I will ask the aid of every resource of the Federal Government," said the President, "because I would no more see starvation amongst our countrymen than would any Senator or Congressman. I have the faith in the American people that such a day will not come."

The business situation would be substantially strengthened, he pointed out, if Congress passed pending appropriation bills, which he asserted would mitigate unemployment to a certain extent.

The feeling that has developed between him and the Senate over the issue is known to be deeply distressing to the President. As he declared in his statement he does not conceive the controversy as a question of whether people shall go hungry or cold, but of the soundest and best way to relieve want. To resort to federal funds, he insists, would be a lasting handicap that would impair a vital element in American life and would strike at the very roots of self-government.

The Case as He Sees It

"Certain Senators," the President said, "have issued a public statement to the effect that unless the President and the House of Representatives agree to appropriations from the Federal Treasury for charitable purposes they will force an extra session of Congress.

"I do not wish to add acrimony to a discussion, but would rather state this case as I see its fundamentals.

"This is not an issue as to whether people shall go hungry or cold in the United States. It is solely a question of the best method by which hunger and cold shall be prevented. It is a question as to whether the American people on one hand will maintain the spirit of charity and mutual self-help through voluntary giving and the responsibility of local government as distinguished on the other hand from appropriations out of the Federal Treasury for such purposes.

"My own conviction is strongly that if we break down this sense of responsibility of individual generosity to individual and mutual self-help in the country in times of national difficulty, and if we start appropriations of this character, we have not only impaired something infinitely valuable in the life of the American people, but have struck at the roots of self-government. Once this has happened, it is not the cost of a few score millions, but we are faced with the abyss of reliance in future upon government charity in some form or other. Money involved is indeed the least of the costs to American ideals and American institutions.

Cleveland Stated Issue

"President Cleveland, in 1887, confronted with a similar issue, stated in part, 'A prevalent tendency to disregard the limited mission of this power and duty should, I think, be steadfastly resisted, to the end that the lesson should be constantly enforced that though the people support the Government, the Government should not support the people.

"'The friendliness and charity of our countrymen can always be relied upon to relieve their fellow-citizens in misfortune. This has been repeatedly and quite lately demonstrated. Federal aid in such cases encourages the expectation of paternal care on the part of the Government and weakens the sturdiness of our national character, while it prevents the indulgence among our people of that kindly sentiment and conduct which strengthens the bonds of a common brotherhood.'

"And there is a practical problem in all this. The help being daily extended by neighbors, by local and national agencies, by municipalities, by industry, and a great multitude

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Tin Pans Bang on Bobbin' Burro in Gold Rush to 'Them Thar Hills'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—Quietly, and without the hectic glamour of a "big strike," the West is experiencing a gold rush.

It's a different sort of gold rush from that of the days of '49, to be sure, for not even all western residents are aware that it is going on, but, nevertheless, there have been few times since the Golden Era when interest in gold mining has reached such a general peak as it has today.

Several causes have contributed to bring about such a condition. The closing of silver, copper, lead, zinc and tungsten mines throughout many western states, because of the depression in the markets for commercial metals, has turned thousands of workers out of employment. With little or no work to be had in the cities, these men have been attracted to the gold regions, particularly those of California.

So the little gulches and washes of the Mother Lode country, that for so many years yielded generously from its alluvial gravels, have begun to see new activity. Idle men are flocking to them, seeking to find new riches in these historic spots along the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, or at least to take out a living wage from the natural banks of hills and gulches.

Old Diggings

Old "diggings" near Oroville, Placerville, Nevada City, and other towns of colorful history are reviving, as a new influx of gold miners has arrived to rework the abandoned tailings of former mines, to prospect further along quartz veins of promise, or to inspect the accumulations of sand and gravel in the creek beds. Usually, the returns are pitifully small, but each prospector works on in the hope that he will strike a rich pocket and arrive within fortune's gate at the expense of but a few more hours of heavy toil.

The Mother Lode country, which was immortalized by Bret Harte, is not the only section of California where gold mining interest has been intensified. Such little known regions as the Panamint Range on the western border of Death Valley are receiving their share of seekers after the precious metal.

Old "phantom towns," the silence of which has remained practically unbroken for decades, are showing new life. Out on the Mojave Desert, the smoke of prospector's camp fires is becoming familiar again. Inyo, Kern, and San Bernardino Counties are the favorite grounds for prospecting in southern California.

Strangely enough, modern natural science has done little to aid the prospector in his work except to give him the automobile and the radio to cart his baggage and to relieve the loneliness of his existence. And often,

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Matto Grosso Explorers to Cut Way Through 2500 Miles of Thick Jungle

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Feb. 3 (By U. P.)—A valiant little band of natural scientists, headed by Vincent M. Petrullo, of the University of Pennsylvania, is making its way slowly and cautiously up tortuous streams through heavy tropical woods into the wilds of Matto Grosso, state in Central Brazil, where a year will be devoted to a thorough study of wild animal life and Indians.

The expedition sailed from here Friday for Corumbo, far in the interior of South America. Besides Mr. Petrullo, members of the party include Dr. Alexander Semel, field director; Capt. Vladimir Perfilieff, John S. Clarke Jr. and David W. Newhall.

Captain Perfilieff has had 10 years of jungle experience and will guide and govern the expedition. Dr. Semel will head the work of mineralogical study and hunting, while Professor Petrullo will record the ethnological and anthropological phases of the work.

The history of the expedition will be recorded not only in writing but in pictures, for the outfit goes into the jungles equipped with sound motion picture cameras and for the first time in Brazil's history, its jungle life will be recorded for the talkies.

Unlike other expeditions setting out upon hazardous and speculative treks, this enterprise goes forth with every modern facility known to man. It carries specially prepared foods and will be in constant touch with the world by radio. The expedition will bury itself within the jungles for a year, during which time there will be no word from them other than radio reports.

The route to be followed by the little band is from the south of Matto Grosso State northward via the Paraguay River to a point 2500 miles into the heart of the jungle. It is in this area that several exploring parties have disappeared, among them being the Col. P. H. Fawcett expedition which set out from England to penetrate the wilds of South America, and was never heard of after 1925.

Noted London Weeklies to Amalgamate; Protests Lodged Against 'Stunt' Press

BY CABLE FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, Feb. 3—London weekly journalistic contemporaries of the Nation and Athenæum and the New Statesman greet as a natural step the announcement that these distinguished organs are to amalgamate, but deplore the disappearance of one among their number.

The superseding new publication, the New Statesman and Nation, will appear as an independent organ of the Left the middle of February. The Nation and Athenæum, which was formerly under the editorship of H. W. Massingham, and has been the most influential of the serious weekly reviews, has shared the declining fortunes of the Liberal Party and the decision to suspend publication occasions no surprise.

Hubert Henderson, Cambridge economist, gave up the editorship last spring to become secretary of Ramsay MacDonald's economic advisory council. The new board includes J. Maynard Keynes, chairman of the Nation and Athenæum, and Arnold Bennett, who has been one of the directors of the New Statesman for many years.

The New Statesman, founded in 1913, has maintained a high standard of independent criticism, both political and literary. Beginning as champion of the progressive forces grouping themselves round the uprising Labor Socialist Party it has mellowed somewhat with the years; always it has expressed, however, an authentic note of liberalism and it has fought many memorable battles with reaction.

Opinion is beginning to protest against the growing vulgarization of English journalism. The Week-end Review, for example is convinced that the "stunt" press, or "daily magazine newspapers," has stultified itself by its own excess and that a new public is gathering which will demand newspapers of a higher standing, to be read and not merely looked at. A new evening paper announced for March hopes to do something to prepare the way.

COLOMBIA MADE DRY DURING ELECTIONS

BOGOTA, Colombia, Jan. 31 (AP)—A figurative padlock was clamped on all liquor, wine and beer stores in Colombia at 6 o'clock last night in preparation for Sunday's congressional election.

Closing of all dispensaries of alcoholic drinks for four days is hoped to prevent disorders during the election period. This prohibition measure is unprecedented in Colombia.

Navy to Assist Board of Civilians in Virgin Islands

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 — Transfer of administration of the Virgin Islands from the Navy to the Department of the Interior was made after mutually satisfactory arrangements between the departments, Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, stated yesterday.

He announced that withdrawal of the naval personnel on the islands would be effected in such a manner as to permit the newly appointed civilian officials to assume their duties under such guidance as they may desire from navy officials.

"The policy of the Navy Department with regard to the naval establishment in the Virgin Islands will be to reduce all naval activities to a minimum, retaining in an active status only the radio station and personnel necessary to care for naval property," Mr. Adams said.

The naval and marine corps personnel in the Virgin Islands totals 282. Naval personnel stationed ashore number 27 officers and 85 enlisted men. Aboard the U. S. S. Grebe, mine sweeper and station vessel which will be withdrawn as soon as supplanted by the Department of the Interior, there are three officers and 48 enlisted men. Marine corps personnel number seven officers and 103 enlisted men.

CUBAN 700-MILE ROAD ALMOST COMPLETED

HAVANA, Feb. 2 (By U. P.)—Cuba's 700-mile central highway, connecting one end of the island with the other, is almost completed, it is reported, and will be formally inaugurated soon. Harry C. Nutting, president of the Nutting Engineering Company of Cincinnati, O., made the announcement Saturday after an inspection trip over the new roadway.

The central highway has been under construction since 1928, with Warren Brothers of Boston, doing most of the building. The highway runs from Pinar del Rio in the west to Santiago de Cuba in the east, traversing very mountainous country in the eastern section.

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GRAIN EXCHANGE TO RECEIVE HELP FROM RAILROADS

Deficit in Inspection Cost to Be Largely Absorbed by B. & M. and B. & A.

Agreement has been ratified between directors of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange and the Boston & Maine and Boston & Albany Railroads whereby the deficit in maintaining the exchange's grain inspection department will be largely absorbed by the railroads, both for the 1930 loss and for any possible loss in 1931.

This was brought out today at the annual meeting of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, when Henry P. Smith, president, submitted his annual report.

The grain inspection department has been operated under supervision of the exchange for the last six years and, while the revenue for the last two years has not been sufficient to meet expenses, the importance of maintaining the work seems evident in order that the port of Boston, New England railroads, shippers of grain and members of the exchange may be properly serviced in the handling and inspection of their commodities. Portland, Me., as well as all New England grain and flour merchants look to this department for their inspection requirements, it was stated.

During 1930 a total of 620 cars of grain were unloaded, amounting to 1,091,527 bushels, at Boston. The number of bushels inspected totaled 1,091,527, and the number of bushels inspected on board steamers totaled 1,613,100.

The transportation committee of the exchange reported on the question of railroad consolidations, and of the proposal of the railroads that rates on ex-lake grain from Georgian Bay ports to New England points be increased to a parity with the ex-lake rates on grain from Buffalo. On the latter issue, the committee reported that it understood the New England Freight Association has recommended adversely on the proposal to advance the rates, to a committee of railroad executives, and that "we are given to understand that the recommendation of the New England Freight Association will be approved."

Henry P. Smith of Safford & Smith was reëlected president. Paul T. Rothwell, of the Bay State Milling Company, and Edward H. Day, of J. Cushing Company, were reëlected vice-presidents.

Boston to Have 672-Plane 'Raid'

One of the greatest night air "attacks" in aviation history will be made on Boston May 24, according to plans outlined by F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War, in charge of aviation, at a dinner in the Copley-Plaza last night. A total of 672 planes will roar down on the city, he said, in the maneuver, which will be part of the 1931 Army Air Corps field exercises.

The "campaign" will begin at Dayton, O., May 18, Mr. Davison declared, and will end at Washington, D. C., May 30. After descending on New York May 20, the planes will proceed to Boston and other New England airports May 24, passing Hartford, New Haven and Providence on the way.

The night attack on Boston will be duplicated the next day. Portland, Bangor and other coastal cities will be next in line. On May 26 the planes will return to their New York airdromes, through western Massachusetts.

Mr. Davison added that he hoped the exercises would promote great interest in aviation throughout the country.

Peak Profits in 1930 Reported by Company

THE best year in the annals of International Business Machines Corporation, from point of view of earnings, has just been reported. The 1930 period saw also more people employed in the company's main plant at Endicott, N. Y., than found work there in 1929, and the average wage earned was higher.

Thomas J. Watson, president, forecast that 1931 will be a year of better earnings throughout the office appliance industry. Commenting on the 1930 showing he said: "It would have been impossible to make this record had not a great many other businesses also been prosperous in 1930."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Women's City Club of Boston: Informal musicale, Miss Martha Whittemore, violoncellist; clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, 8:15.

Home Club, East Boston: Address, "Why Legislation Is of Vital Interest to Women," by Mrs. Frederick E. Judd, state chairman of legislation; musical program.

Old Powder House Club, Somerville: President's Night; entertainment, Boston University Men's Glee Club; refreshments, dancing, 8.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Concert, Red Triangle Orchestra, Lobby, 7. Meeting, Beacon Club, Room F, 7:30.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Dinner, League of Nations Associations; W. R. Ronald, editor and publisher, the Evening Republican (Dakota), chief speaker; State Suite, 7.

Professional Women's Club: Dancing teachers' evening; dancing, refreshments; Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 8.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Meeting, World Fellowship Committee, 7.

Boston Society of Architects and New England section of Illuminating Engineering Society: Speakers, J. L. Stair on "Decorative Lighting and Its Relation to Architecture," and C. Howard Walker on "Artistic Opportunity of Electric Lighting as Applied to Architecture"; Boston Art Club, 15 Newbury Street, 6:30.

Starboard Watch Club: Talk on "Spain and Italy," by John H. Wilson; Sailors' Haven, Charlestown, 8:30.

Music

Boston Opera House—"Aïda," 8:00.

Theaters

Shubert—"A Wonderful Night," 8:15.
Majestic—"Nina Rosa," 8:30.
The Barn, Joy Street—"The Duenna," 8:30.
Repertory—"Cyrano de Bergerac" (film).
Copley—"Jonesy," 8:20.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Afternoon Dance, Sheraton Room, 4:30 to 7.

Boston Children's Friend Society: Sixth lecture in series on "Your Home"; "Possibilities of Spring and Summer," by Mrs. Elsie K. Chamberlain, director, Chamberlain School of Every Day Art, and editor "Your Home" column, Boston Herald; Algonquin Club, Commonwealth Avenue, 11.

Women's Italian Club: President's Day; entertainment: Joseph Ecker, baritone; Signorina Iride Pilla, soprano; Miss Mary L. Horan, pianist; Miss Barbara Viano, reader; Miss Ruth Donovan and Mrs. Louisa Dumas, dancers; Hotel Vendome, afternoon.

Woman's Charity Club: Bridge party, Salada Tea Rooms, Berkeley and Stuart Streets, 1:30.

Lecture, "Experiences Among the American Indians," by Cyrus Dallin, sculptor, benefit Sailors' Haven Woman's Aid; home of Mrs. Walter C. Baylies, 5 Commonwealth Avenue, 3:30.

Prelude Club: Bridge-musicale; program: Mrs. Helen Buck, soprano; Miss Grace Soule, pianist; Mrs. Susan S. Bean, violinist; Louisa Cignarelli, violoncellist; William Howard, accompanist; 1 Arlington Street, 2.

New England Women's Press Association: Address, "Color Vibrations and the Drama," by Miss Susan T. Bowker; "A Little Country Looks at a Great Nation," by Miss Dobra Pelasheva of Bulgaria; "With a Foreign Eye, but an American Heart," by Miss Rasma Brekters of Latvia; also other readings; Hotel Lincolnshire.

Harvard University: Astronomical Colloquium; "Physical Interpretation of the Color Excess of Early Type Stars," by Dr. Ernest Opik; College Observatory, Building A, 4:30.

Rotary Club of Boston: Luncheon; address, "Unemployment—The Enemy of Prosperity," by H. W. Moorhouse, president, Brookmire Economic Service of New York; Ballroom, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Greek Art, Miss Schacht, 11.

West Roxbury Community: Lecture on period furniture, by Mrs. Mabel Swan, Library Hall, 10:30.

Hotel Beaconsfield: Sale, auspices Disabled ex-Service Men's Exchange; 10 to 5, Beacon Street, Brookline.

Faelten Pianoforte School: Recital by pupils of College Course; Faelten Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 11:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Weekdays from 9 to 4:30, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Eighteenth century French designs; Dürer's Life of the Virgin; medals from the fifteenth to the twentieth century; block prints by Alexander Cosens, New Kingdom Room reopened. Exhibit by Patrick Gavin at the Museum School Gallery, through Feb. 14.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions: Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest. Nineteenth century water colors. Old master drawings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 579 Boylston Street—Paintings and portrait drawings of Antarctica by David Paige. Through Feb. 14. Paintings by "Pavel Jerdanovitch."

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Mural decorations and drawings for London theaters by Hugo Rumbold. Through Feb. 14.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Water colors by Julian Peabody. Through Feb. 14.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—Woodcuts by contemporary artists. Through Feb. 14. Paintings of ships and the sea by Frank Vining Smith. Through Feb. 10.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—Red crayon portraits by Frederick A. Pyne; water colors of California by Alice R. Hardwick. Through Feb. 14.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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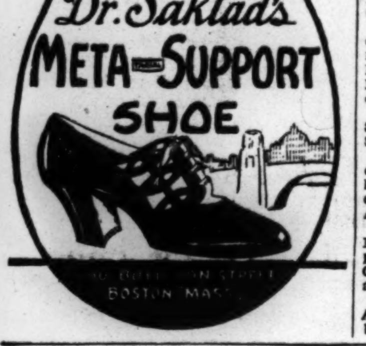

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COMMITTEE VOTES TO BUILD SCHOOLS

The Boston school committee last night unanimously voted to use the $1,119,000 unexpended fund for the construction of two intermediate school buildings, work on which is to begin immediately. Joseph J. Hurley, chairman, said the decision was reached only on condition that the proposed Central High School for Girls shall have first consideration in any future construction program.

The schools to be built now will be in the Bennet district of Brighton and in the Gilbert Stuart district of Dorchester and will be of 40 rooms each.

Tract Where Dinosaur Trod to Become a Park

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 3 — Purchase of a tract in Holyoke where dinosaur tracks, estimated to be 190,000,000 years old, are to be seen was decided upon by the Springfield Chamber of Commerce, and Dr. Edwin C. Gilbert, president of the chamber, was authorized to appoint a committee to raise funds for the project.

The dinosaur tracks are the only ones known to exist in North America outside of the Peace River district of Alberta, Can., where they are 60 miles from a railroad. The Holyoke tracks are on the main Holyoke-Northampton highway and according to Prof. F. B. Loomis of Amherst are comparable to no other known exhibit in the world.

The chamber proposes to present the property to the Commonwealth for park purposes.

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The Spectator

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"The Spectator aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

Revere Rode Also to New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 3 (AP)—And now New Hampshire offers the information that the first battle of the Revolution was fought in the "Granite State," not down at Concord, Mass., and Paul Revere's first ride was from Boston to Portsmouth, N. H., and not through Massachusetts' "Middlesex villages and farms."

Maj. Otis G. Hammond, director of the New Hampshire Historical Society, is the authority for New Hampshire's claims. He bases his statements on letters written to Gen. Thomas Gage, British Military Governor of Boston, by Gov. John Wentworth of New Hampshire.

If Major Hammond is right, Paul Revere brought to Portsmouth's minute men the "cry to arms" which influenced Gen. John Sullivan and 400 patriots to attack and seize the royal stronghold, Fort William and Mary, on Dec. 14, 1774, four months and five days before the firing at Concord Bridge of "the shot heard 'round the world."

The letter from Governor Wentworth to General Gage said that on Dec. 13, 1774, Revere arrived at Portsmouth and delivered a dispatch from a committee of citizens in Boston. On the following day, Major Hammond quotes the letter as saying, Fort William and Mary was stormed.

Elevated Control Measure Debated

Arguments for and against extension of public control of the Boston Elevated Railway for 42 years were heard by the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs yesterday.

The bill under discussion was filed by the Massachusetts Branch of the American Federation of Labor. Opponents of the measure declared, however, that the idea originated among the company's stockholders.

Passage of the bill would permit the company to continue indefinitely to lay off help to reduce expenses in order to keep up the level of stock premiums, opponents argued.

Proponents were represented by James H. Vahey, counsel for the labor men, who explained that the term of the proposed public control extension could be reduced if larger amounts were paid yearly to liquidate about $25,000,000 necessary to pay off preferred stockholders.

Proposed retirement of various classes of preferred stock at prices ranging from $100 to $120 were criticized by James J. Twohig, Senator from Boston. Under provisions of 1918 legislation, still effective, he pointed out that the $120 stock could be disposed of at $111 a share.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and warmer tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy and warmer, possibly with light snow; north and moderate southwest winds; minimum temperature tonight near 18.

Maine and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness followed by light snow late tonight or Wednesday; not so cold tonight.

New Hampshire: Increasing cloudiness followed by light snow late tonight or Wednesday; not so cold tonight and in extreme south portions Wednesday.

Massachusetts: Increasing cloudiness followed by snow or rain in northern portions late tonight or Wednesday; not so cold tonight in east portion Wednesday.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Increasing cloudiness with rising temperature tonight and Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate south shifting to fresh and possibly strong southwest winds on Wednesday, with weather becoming overcast late tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures
(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Feb. 3	Max. Feb. 2		8 a.m. Feb. 3	Max. Feb. 2
Albany	-10	24	Miami	58	76
Atlantic City	20	50	Montreal	0	..
Boston	12	30	Nantucket	24	36
Buffalo	20	28	New Orleans	52	64
Charleston	42	60	New York	18	44
Chicago	34	38	Philadelphia	20	48
Denver	32	54	Pittsburgh	24	40
Des Moines	26	54	Portland, Me.	6	14
Eastport	6	12	Portland, Ore.	42	50
Galveston	56	64	San Francisco	56	64
Hatteras	42	48	St. Louis	44	58
Helena	24	46	St. Paul	32	34
Jacksonville	46	64	Seattle	44	52
Kansas City	44	66	Tampa	56	76
Los Angeles	62	74	Washington	24	48
Memphis	40	62			

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 11:54 p. m.,
Height of tides 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:30 p. m.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. George W. Hanley, Concord, N. H.
Mrs. C. L. Martin, Long Beach, Calif.
Mrs. C. E. Kopp, Chicago, Ill.
Dorothy Kopp, Chicago, Ill.
George Yoder, South Bend, Ind.
Joseph Yoder, Hamlet, Ind.
Edith Lane, London, Eng.

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WE KNOW how to give the new jacket fashion distinction . . . make it look like you . . . you will need a tiny bright print . . . and a wool plaid skirt and cravat with a plain indoor jacket . . . the color contrasts are so likable, green with brown, blue with green, red with white, rusty orange with brown . . . and all the jackets are removable . . . *$49.50 to $79.50*

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
TREMONT AT TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON

HOOVER PUTS HIS CRITICS ON DEFENSIVE

(Continued from Page 1)

of organizations throughout the country today is many times any appropriation yet proposed.

"The opening of the doors of the Federal Treasury is likely to stifle this giving and thus destroy far more resources than the proposed charity from the Federal Government. The basis of successful relief in national distress is to mobilize and organize the infinite number of agencies of self-help in the community. That has been the American way of relieving distress among our own people, and the country is successfully meeting its problem in the American way today.

Describes Dual Situation

"We have two entirely separate and distinct situations in the country; the first is the drought area; the second is the unemployment in our large industrial centers—for both of which these appropriations attempt to make charitable contributions.

"Immediately upon the appearance of the drought last August I convoked a meeting of the governors, the Red Cross and the railways, the bankers and other agencies in the country and laid the foundations of organization and the resources to stimulate every degree of self-help to meet the situation which it was then obvious would develop. The result of this action was to attack the drought problem in a number of directions.

"The Red Cross established committees in every drought county, comprising the leading citizens of those counties, with instructions to them that they were to prevent starvation among their neighbors and, if the problem went beyond local resources, the Red Cross would support them.

"The organization has stretched throughout the area of suffering, the people are being cared for today through the hands and with sympathetic understanding and upon the responsibility of their neighbors who are being supported in turn by the fine spirit of mutual assistance of the American people. The Red Cross officials whose long devoted service and experience are unchallenged, inform me this morning that, except for the minor incidents of any emergency organization, no one is going hungry and no one need go hungry or cold.

Started Ball Rolling

"To reinforce this work at the opening of Congress I recommended large appropriations for loans to rehabilitate agriculture from the drought and provision of further large sums for public works and construction in the drought territory which would give employment in further relief to the whole situation. These federal activities provide for an expenditure of upward of $100,000,000 in this area and it is in progress today.

"The Red Cross has always met the situations which it has undertaken. After careful survey and after actual experience of several months with their part of the problem, they have announced firmly that they can command the resources with which to meet any call for human relief in prevention of hunger and suffering in drought areas and that they accept this responsibility. They have refused to accept federal appropriations as not being consonant either with the need or the character of their organization.

"The government departments have given and are giving them every assistance. We possibly need to strengthen the public health service in matters of sanitation and to strengthen the credit facilities of that area through the method approved by the government departments to divert some existing appropriations to strengthen agricultural credit corporations.

Promotes Self-Help

"In the matter of unemployment outside the drought areas important economic measures of mutual self-help have been developed, such as those to maintain wages, to distribute employment equitably, to increase construction work by industry, to increase federal construction work from a rate of about $275,000,000 a year prior to the depression, to a rate now of over $750,000,000 a year; to expand state and municipal construction—all upon a scale never before provided or even attempted in any depression.

"But beyond this to assure that there shall be no suffering, in every town and county voluntary agencies in relief of distress have been strengthened and created and generous funds have been placed at their disposal. They are carrying on their work efficiently and sympathetically.

"But after, and concidently with, voluntary relief, our American system requires that municipal, county and state governments shall use their own resources and credit before seeking such assistance from the Federal Treasury.

"I have indeed spent much of my life in fighting hardship and starvation both abroad and in the southern states. I do not feel that I should be charged with lack of human sympathy for those who suffer but I recall that in all the organizations with which I have been connected over these many years, the foundation has been to summon the maximum of self-help.

"I am proud to have sought the help of Congress in the past for nations who were so disorganized by war and anarchy that self-help was impossible. But even these appropriations were but a tithe of that which was coincidently mobilized from the public charity of the United States and foreign countries.

People Can Dig Out of Hole

"There is no such paralysis in the United States and I am confident that our people have the resources, the initiative, the courage, the stamina and kindliness of spirit to meet this situation in the way they have met their problems over generations.

"I will accredit to those who advocate federal charity a natural anxiety for the people of their states. I am willing to pledge myself that if the time should ever come that the voluntary agencies of the country together with the local and state governments are unable to find resources with which to prevent hunger and suffering in my country, I will ask the aid of every resource of the Federal Government because I would no more see starvation among our countrymen than would any Senator or Congressman. I have the faith in the American people that such a day will not come.

"The American people are doing their job today. They should be given a chance to show whether they wish to preserve the principles of individual and local responsibility and mutual self-help before they embark on what I believe is a disastrous system. I feel sure they will succeed if given the opportunity.

"The whole business situation would be greatly strengthened by the prompt completion of the necessary legislation of this session of Congress and thereby the unemployment problem would be lessened, the drought area indirectly benefited and the resources of self-help in the country strengthened."

SNOW REMOVAL PUTS 1600 MEN AT WORK

Some 1600 jobless will be given work for the remainder of the week removing snow from Boston streets, it was decided yesterday by the City Council. The order was passed when word was circulated that the present workers were to be let go today.

A resolution also was passed for the enactment of legislation authorizing Boston to borrow funds to extend the Washington Street tunnel to Sullivan Square and to remove the elevated structure. This was followed by another resolution for the widening and construction of a highway from City Hall to Sullivan Square at a cost of about $500,000.

FIREMEN HOLD BALL

Edward F. McLaughlin, fire commissioner of Boston, and Mrs. Fred J. Dobbratz led the grand march at the fifty-third annual ball of the Boston Fire and Protective Departments, last night, in Mechanics Building, Boston. Lieutenant Dobbratz and Mrs. McLaughlin were next in procession. A concert by the Boston Fire Department Band preceded the ball and the attendance was large.

This Week's Program in

Filene's
BOSTON

Clothes Institute

DAILY (EXCEPT SATURDAY)

10:30 a. m. *"Old clothes made new"*—a talk on renovating old clothes according to new principles. Bring one dress of your own for analysis if you like.

12:15 p. m. *"Adapting fashions to figures"*—a lecture and style show with LIVING MODELS. They will show how the new fashions apply to you—junior miss, or woman—slim, stout, plain or lovely.

3 p. m. Same as at 12:15.

Filene's Franklin and Hawley St. building

WEDNESDAY EVENING

6:45 p. m. Second of the evening style shows and lectures. This week: *"Adapting fashions to figures."*

Entrance open at 6:30

Listen in on WEEI

Filene's—ON THE AIR

Beginning Monday—daily, except Sunday, at 3:20-3:25 and on Thursdays at 4:20-4:25. Subjects change daily. Listen in Monday to the Clothes Institute talk about its services.

FREIGHT COSTS FROM NEW YORK AND BOSTON TOLD

Port Complaints Hearing Turns to Efforts to Show Differences

Railroad rates between many New England points and New York City "are astonishingly low in comparison" with rates from the same points to Boston, it was brought out in testimony at the port differential hearing before Earl M. Steer, examiner, and J. C. Elmore, statistical analyst, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, at the Boston Chamber of Commerce today.

George H. Parker, Washington attorney, testifying as to terminal costs at New York said the comparison in these rates varied from a red ink figure to a maximum of 47 per cent of the Boston net rate.

Most of the testimony today was devoted to efforts to show the difference in cost of transporting freight to and from New York as compared with the movement to and from Boston. Mr. Parker, who came to Boston to compile a report for the New England governors' railroad committee on consolidations, has been working for the Boston Port Authority in recent weeks, preparing data for the case. He was the chief witness for the complainants today.

Mr. Parker who has been a vice-president of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, and comptroller of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, said that Boston has an advantage from the point of view of cost of service over New York, in the transportation of freight to and from many important points on New England trunk lines and central territories, in connection with such shipments as enjoy free lighterage at New York, when the costs thereof together with all other proper factors be taken into account.

Testifying as to his study of costs, Mr. Parker said that his study showed a straight average cost for the transportation of general traffic between Trunk Line and Central Territory based on a study with reference to 14 representative points in those territories and Boston of $5.25 per ton. "Between the same representative points and New York free lighterage points," said Mr. Parker, "the straight average similarly computed amounts to $6.33 per ton if based on the east bound costs and $6.55 per ton if based on the west bound costs.

"In other words, the figures with respect to New York traffic are 120.6 per cent, and 124.8 per cent of the Boston traffic.

He called attention to the fact that the distance from Boston to Rotterdam Junction, N. Y., via the Boston & Maine Railroad was 209 miles and that the route was a vital link in the movement of through traffic. The cost of lighterage at New York is equilavent to a line haul ranging from 203 to 315 miles, he stated, so that this is about one-half as great again as the aggregate Boston & Maine rail distance in such routes.

Regarding the grain traffic, which is most desired at Boston to provide "bottom cargoes" so attractive to steamers, Mr. Parker said that it was probably not too much to say that the American rail lines are impeded in their competition to Montreal, through the fact that the rate on grain for export through American ports is fixed on the high terminal costs of New York.

"The high costs at that port prevent lowering of the rate, and the grain in large part is lost to the Canadian ports," he said. "The other American ports cannot compete with anything like real success with the port of New York, because of the many factors which place that port in a dominant position in the face of an equality of rates between New York and Boston, instead of the latter having a lower rate in recognition of its much lower terminal costs."

Terminal costs at Boston are 45 cents per ton for the New Haven railroad freight and 40 cents a ton for that of the other two railroads, he said. The average eastbound lighterage cost at New York is about $3.74 per ton, he pointed out, inferring that Boston could recover much of its lost commerce if these New York lighterage rates were not absorbed by the railroads.

'Poppies' Bloom at Soldiers' Home While War Veterans' Fingers Fly

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOGUS, Me., Feb. 3—With the thermometer at several degrees below zero, "poppies" are blooming at the rate of 10,000 a day at the National Soldiers' Home. To be sure, the blossoms are not growing through the snow but are being fashioned by the busy, patient, sometimes clumsy fingers, of disabled World War veterans. The work is under the management of the American Legion Auxiliary of Maine, in coöperation with Col. Keith Ryan, governor of the home, with Chaplain P. H. Hershey detailed for special duty with the auxiliary supervisor.

This is the third year of Maine's poppy workshop in which 136,000 poppies are being made. Orders for more than 42,000 have been received from auxiliaries in Maine. An effort is being made by the posts and units of Maine to increase the sales of poppies this year so that more material will be ordered for this year's work shop.

Mrs. Annie F. Snow of Rockland, Maine's poppy chairman, is eastern divisional chairman of the national poppy committee, which includes general supervision of the poppy project for the Legion and auxiliary in the New England states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Washington.

Ten per cent of the profits from the sale of the poppies is sent to national headquarters to help carry on its rehabilitation work. The profits from the poppy sales furnish a large percentage of the money used by the Legion and auxiliary in their welfare work.

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Listed here are a few of the many unusual values now obtainable:

BEDROOM	*Regularly*	*Now*
Brittany group — 5 pieces—oak	$531.00	$398.00
Coburn group — 5 pieces—maple	561.00	369.00
Pilgrim group — 5 pieces — white walnut	372.00	249.00
Cambridge group—5 pieces—oak	366.00	245.00
French Provincial group—5 pieces—painted	495.00	329.00

DINING ROOM	*Regularly*	*Now*
Danbury group — 9 pieces — white walnut and maple	$915.00	$595.00
Tidewater group—9 pieces—mahogany	1314.00	976.00
Carlyle group—9 pieces—oak	1422.00	958.00

LIVING ROOM	*Regularly*	*Now*
Hepplewhite Crystal Cabinet	795.00	477.00
Normandy Tall Chest	390.00	234.00

WE ARE also offering unusual reductions on own line of choice furniture and draperies All made in our own factory in Cambridge. Take advantage of these remarkable values.

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DRAPERIES, UPHOLSTERY, INTERIORS, ANTIQUES, FURNITURE

BONUS PUBLICITY GETS BLAME FOR SECURITIES DROP

Opponents of Cash Payment Cite Case to Uphold Their Point

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—Publicity given to the move in Congress for immediate cash payment of soldier bonuses was blamed yesterday for the 3 per cent drop in the government security market by Ernest C. Wagner, president of the Discount Corporation of New York, speaking before the House Committee on Ways and Means.

Previous to Jan. 22, when the publicity began, the government security market was sound and active, Mr. Wagner said. Since then "the whole picture has changed," he explained.

"Prices of United States Government long-time bonds have declined," he said, "an average of nearly 3 per cent on the higher coupon bonds. Between Jan. 22 and Jan. 31, there was a book loss to holders of $163,000,000.

"By Thursday noon Jan. 29 the market was actually demoralized and these prices I have quoted are nominal. Substantial amounts could not be sold at quoted prices. The market for long-term government bonds has been practically frozen so far as salable transactions are concerned. Anxiety is again in evidence as to the receipts that new issues of miscellaneous bonds will receive. I refer to issues of municipal, railroad, public utility and industrial bonds.

"The action of the market in the past few days convinces me that any large issue of United States Government bonds that does not represent refunding, but involves new money, would require a high coupon rate and that it would seriously interfere with the placing of municipal, railroad public utilities and industrial bonds, and delay the creation of new funds with which to prosecute new work and absorb gradually the workers at present unemployed."

Arthur Reynolds, chairman of the Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Company of Chicago, Philip A. Benson, representing the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks and a letter from James Simpson of Marshal Field, Chicago, indorsed Mr. Wagner in his deductions.

Mr. Reynolds thought that to float a government loan of $3,400,000,000 the Treasury would have to offer a rate of interest far higher than anything the Government has ever offered before. It would also depreciate extant government securities and corporate loans, he said.

Mr. Benson believed that to float the loan would defer prosperity and deepen the depression. He said his association believes it would raise the interest rate, force all other borrowing into heavy competition; adversely affect employment; dry up sources of private loans; increase taxes and increase rates on all future government loans.

Mr. Simpson's letter agreed with the financial dangers outlined by the other witnesses and also criticized the argument that the cash payment would bring back prosperity by loosening a large sum of money.

"It should be recognized," he said, "that this stimulus would be so artificial and of such a temporary nature that it would cause inflation which would be quickly followed by deflation.

"It would seem that we have had enough suffering and distress from the deflation we are now having to have taught us the lesson that any temporary advantages of inflation are much more than offset by the disastrous consequences which follow it."

CHINA SELLING SILVER

LONDON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Silver reached a new low level today when spot bars declined 7-16 pence per ounce to 12 13-16 under China selling and absence of supporting orders.

Flight of Migratory Geese Altered to Share in One Man's Kindliness

JACK MINER'S BIRD SANCTUARY IN CANADA GAINS WIDE RENOWN

Upper Row, Left to Right—Sketch by C. W. J. Tennant Illustrating His Impression of the Spectacle of 2000 Wild Geese Flying From the Miner Sanctuary to Lake Erie at Sundown; the Birds' Benefactor Releasing Two Wild Canada Geese After Having Banded Them; Erstwhile Wild Swans, Carried Over Niagara Falls, Now Permanent Residents of the Sanctuary; Also a Few of the Many Wild Ducks That Make the Pond Their Year-Round Home. Lower Row—A Few Hundred Wild Geese Enjoying a Swim on One of the Many Ponds of the Preserve; in the Foreground May Be Seen Some of the Ears of Corn That Form the Main Attraction of the Wild Fowls' Watering Place. Right—Jack Miner "at Home," a Portrait Study.

MEXICO PLANS LINE LINKING UP WHOLE COUNTRY

New Railroad Will Open Up Wealthy and Fertile Territories

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Word was received here today by F. P. de Hoyos, general agent of the National Railways of Mexico, that the Mexican Government had authorized by presidential decree the construction of a railway linking the peninsula of Yucatan, in the extreme southern section of Mexico, with the rest of the Republic. According to the report, the railway will begin at Santa Lucretia, in southern Vera Cruz, extend across the Isthmus of Tehuantapec and end at the City of Campeche, capital of the State of Campeche, where it will connect with the United Railways of Yucatan.

The length of the trunk line will be 450 miles and it will be financed by the Federal Government. It is reported that the National Railways of Mexico will be given preference in granting the concession for construction and subsequent operation.

Not only will the new road bring Yucatan into direct rail communication with the rest of Mexico and, hence, the United States, but it will open up the wealthy State of Chiapas and the fertile territory of Campeche, Mr. de Hoyos said.

"Recent Government surveys have disclosed oil deposits of exceedingly high quality in the State of Chiapas," said Mr. de Hoyos in explaining the project. "For many years the section has been one of the richest, yet least known, parts of Mexico.

"The forests produce 50 kinds of timber, including ebony, mahogany and walnut, and 36 varieties of dye woods. Among the agricultural products are citrus fruits, sugar, rice, cotton and cacao. There are more than 2,000,000 rubber trees in the region," Mr. de Hoyos added.

CORNELL ELECTS DEAN

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 2 (AP)—Election of Dr. Floyd K. Richtmeyer as dean of the Cornell Graduate School was announced last night. Dr. Richtmeyer, professor of physics since 1918 and internationally famous in X-ray work, succeeds Dean Rollins A. Emerson, whose term has expired.

Geese 'Honk' Happily in Haven of Jack Miner's Philanthropy

Wild Birds Drawn From Far Distances to Feeding Grounds in Ontario—Flocks Rise in Family Groups to Share in Provender—Swans Pose for Camera

By C. W. J. TENNANT

That he had been able, through indefatigable kindness alone, to alter to some extent the whole migratory course of wild geese on the North American continent was reason enough for my desire to know Jack Miner.

I knew, furthermore, that his bird sanctuary at Kingsville, Ont., was in no small degree responsible for United States recent decision to spend $8,000,000 in similar bird and wild-life preserves all over the United States in addition to being the inspiration of scores of private bird refuges in both Canada and the United States.

But I was also aware that Mr. Miner was a popular lecturer and an exceedingly busy man; and that others had the same leanings as myself, since it is not an unusual thing for as many as 13,000 people to visit his bird sanctuary in a single day, particularly during the spring.

Singularly enough, the opportunity of making his acquaintance came to me through one whose name is linked with "honks" of an entirely different sort from those of wild geese. One evening last autumn, at the suggestion of our mutual host, Lady Astor, I had the pleasure of introducing Henry Ford to our own English birds, which I know well. In the course of our walk through the park I spoke of my interest in Jack Miner and his work.

Ford Gives $15,000 Fence

"Jack Miner" Mr. Ford exclaimed, "why, he's an old friend of mine. The next time you come to the States let me know and we'll run down to see him together." Later, Jack Miner himself told me that Mr. Ford, while on a visit to the bird sanctuary, had seen the need for a fence around the property, something Mr. Miner was not at the time able to afford. Two weeks later the entire farm was fenced, a matter of some $15,000—the gift of Henry Ford and a practical proof of his interest in bird conservation.

Although it so happened that Mr. Ford was unable to accompany me to Kingsville, which is only about 25 miles from Detroit, it was arranged, when I saw him on my next visit to the United States, that I should not make the trip alone. Accordingly one brisk day early in January, Manly Miner called for me in a car at my Detroit hotel.

Manly Miner is Jack Miner's oldest son, a most interesting person to talk with, as I discovered during the hour and a half's drive to Kingsville, via the new $25,000,000 tunnel route. He showed me a specimen of his father's mail for one day—scores of letters from all parts of the continent, many of them containing requests for lectures, others sending in the little tags bearing Jack Miner's name and address taken from geese.

Formality Waived

When we arrived Mr. Miner greeted us most cordially. "How do you do, Mr. Miner," I began. "Stop right there," he interrupted. "Call me Jack, always." So I did. By evening he was calling me Charlie, and we were old friends.

Apparently he sensed my impatience to see the preserve and the wild fowl of which I had read and heard so much; for almost the first thing he did was to take me up into an observatory tower overlooking the clay pits where the geese feed.

What a spectacle! Stretching out below us was a series of clay pits—for manufacturing brick and tile was once Jack Miner's business—abandoned now and covered with a light fall of snow, framed on all sides with rows of fir trees some 30 feet high. In this area were fully 2000 great Canada geese, cackling incessantly, walking about and feeding voraciously on the corn with which the ground was generously strewn.

Nearly all the geese were large. Their legs, necks and beaks were black, but around the under side of their heads was a white band. Their bodies were a light brown on top, and gray or grayish white underneath. Their tails, when spread for flight, revealed a half circle of white feathers at the base. Their color shading and markings, like those of all wild birds, were of rich harmony. Even their constant cackling conversation has a musical tone, so that the whole effect was that of a great chorus or symphony of color, movement and sound.

Over Firs Into Feeding Pits

Beyond the plantation of fir trees at the far end of the feeding area was another large flat marshy field where the geese alight on arriving. Then they would fly from this field over the row of tall firs into the feeding pits.

They did this by families always, in groups of three, four, seven, up to eleven. The picture they made as they came was impressive, as the groups rose and were silhouetted, first against the pale blue winter sky, then the dark green of the fir trees and finally the brilliant snow. They seemed to pour across in one continual stream of grace and beauty, so numerous were they.

Then we went to another and smaller observatory much closer to the pits. Here we were only a few feet from the geese and could watch their every movement. Jack Miner obligingly allowed me to "shoot" as many of them as I wished—not with a gun, but with my miniature moving picture camera.

In the middle of the feeding area is an ingenious net arrangement capable of holding several hundred fowl at once. After the net has been closed, a number of geese are driven into a pen at one end, caught and their heads tucked under their wing. They remain quietly in Jack Miner's arms while he bands them with one of the little aluminum tags, which as he phrases it, "carry the Word of God all over the continent."

Carry Scriptural Verses

For on each one of these light metal bands, besides the words "Write Jack Miner, Kingsville, Ont., Can.," he has inscribed a short scriptural text. "He careth for you," "With God all things are possible," and "No good thing will be withold from them that walk uprightly," are typical of the verses he has selected.

It was through these tags, sent in to him by hunters, that Jack Miner has been able to trace the course of the migrations of the wild fowl, and to draw his conclusion that this migratory course has been modified considerably because of the great numbers of birds which now return year after year, autumn and spring, to his sanctuary.

The effect has been to narrow down into a sort of bottleneck at Lake Erie a route which formerly spread out far to the West and East. The observations of other naturalists and hunters have borne out these findings of Jack Miner. The tags have come in from as far north as Baffin Land, Hudson Bay and Labrador, and as far south as Florida and the Caribbean area.

On a small pond in front of the house were a number of ducks, including canvas-backed, teal, mallard and other varieties, and several geese which have become tame and stay there all the time. Formerly, the bird-lover used to tame a great many of the wild geese, but finding that this made it too easy for less scrupulous persons to shoot them, he no longer does so, but keeps them altogether wild, although they have no fear of him and seem to realize they are absolutely safe on the sanctuary.

Swans Pose for Camera

Besides the ducks, there were on the pond nine wild white Canada whistling swans, which came up and fed from our hands and posed obligingly for my camera. All of these swans have been over Niagara Falls, Jack Miner told me. The swans alight on the river above the rapids and there fall asleep, and are carried down through the rapids, from which for some reason they are unable to rise. Thus they were swept by the swift current over the falls.

A man who lives near the foot of the falls rescued these, and sent them up to Jack Miner, who cared for them and fed them with the same practical kindness that marks his treatment of all birds.

The corn which is fed to the birds and geese he raises partly on his own farm, though of late the Canadian Government contributes $5000 a year toward the upkeep of the sanctuary. Each season the birds consume more than 8500 bushels.

Later on in the evening I was admitted to the harmonius atmosphere of the Miner family circle, was pressed to stay to dinner and gladly accepted. The youngest son presented a moving picture show of the activities of the bird preserve, for it is he who takes all the films used by Jack Miner to illustrate his many lectures.

A Gorgeous Climax

Before I was taken back to Detroit, reluctant to leave my new friend, to whom I felt an ever-growing debt of gratitude for his kindness in giving me one of my happiest experiences, there came the climax of a glorious day.

Just as the great red sun was sinking behind a few rose-tinted, flaky clouds that hovered close to the snow-covered western horizon, all the wild geese poured up into the air together and flew away down to Lake Erie for the night. The picture they made as they rose from behind the trees and flew over our heads not much more than 100 feet up was something indescribably beautiful.

To hear the mellow honking of a single goose streaming past high in the night sky is in itself a wonderful thing. But the sound of more than 2000 wild geese flying so close overhead that the whir and swish of their beating wings comes clearly down is something so magnificent as to be beyond putting into words.

The geese took off in small groups, which became long lines of hundreds as they approached the horizon. Finally the whole flock disappeared into the growing dusk, but for several minutes after we saw the last of them there came back to us an echo of their faint, melodious honking.

Decree Limiting Sugar Crop Now Working in Cuba

HAVANA, Feb. 3 (AP)—The presidential decree limiting the output of sugar and assigning quotas to the mills went into effect yesterday with the publication of the order in the official gazette.

The decree provides for production of 3,122,000 long tons. This is a 33 per cent reduction from 1930, when 6,671,260 tons were produced.

Export of sugar to the United States will be limited to 2,577,000 tons instead of the 2,800,000 agreed upon before Germany signed the Chadbourne sugar pact.

A general strike, to last 24 hours or more, has been called to begin in Havana at 6 p. m. today in protest over renewed authorization by the Cuban Congress for suspension of constitutional guarantees.

Havana labor organizations, meeting separately last night, voted the strike. There were indications that the order would be maintained. Most Havana newspapers and their employees gave notice that they would make no attempt to publish.

While the chief grievance of the labor organizations is the renewed authorization for suspension of constitutional guarantees, the strike order also cites the recent suspensions of most of the Havana newspapers, the imprisonment of students, and other measures of defense adopted by the administration of President Machado.

Street railway company employees also protested a proposed reduction of their wages by five cents an hour. They were to send a delegation to officials of the company today and demand that the present salary rates be continued. In the event their request is refused, which is probable, their strike will go into effect along with others.

The 60-day suspension of constitutional guarantees decreed by President Machado in December after island-wide disturbances is to end tomorrow, but under a new authorizing order, passed last week by the House of Representatives and approved last night by the Senate, the President may at any time renew the suspension of guarantees for an indefinite term.

President Machado has used the power conferred upon him by Congress in maintaining peace and order and in suppressing movements of students and others who have sought his resignation or attempted to oust him.

PATCHOGUE PAPER WINS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 3—The Patchogue (L. I.) Advance, published by John T. Tuthill Jr., has been named the best all-around weekly newspaper in New York State for the second year, it was announced at the annual convention of the New York Press Association here.

Cookie Jars Push Bean Pot Off Shelf of 'Ye Gifte Shoppe'

Pastel-Tinted Container for 'Thousand on a Plate' Disappears as Beflowered Jar for Great American 'Between Meals' Comes to Front at Chicago Show

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Feb. 3—The gift shop—or Ye Gifte Shoppe, as the case may be—has grown into such an institution that the sixth annual Chicago Gift Show fills a large part of the exhibition hall of the mammoth Merchandise Mart here.

The show attracts gift shop owners and buyers from all parts of the middle West. Here gifts cease to be "that dear little door-stop" or "those terribly swank book-ends" and become in plain business talk, "a good line," "one of our best numbers."

Talk with the exhibitors reveals that there are styles and trends in gifts as in everything else. For instance the cooky jar has been having a big run. It began in a small way five years ago, when one manufacturer had the happy thought of decorating the old bean pot in pastel tints. From that evolved the ornamented cooky jar.

No one can tell just why it became a hit but it was just what "the trade" was looking for. The dealers don't know whether it signifies a revival in the home art of cooky baking, whether youth is asserting its old prerogative of rights to the pantry shelf, or whether the jars are used merely to introduce a note of color into a plain kitchen. All they can say is that it's hard to keep up with the demand.

One manufacturer was reported to be 600 dozens—yes sir, 600—behind on his orders. Rival cooky jar manufacturers exhibiting here, represent different schools. One might be called "primitive." The jars frankly show their earthern ware origin, even though painted with jolly decorative designs like percales or ginghams, or with hollyhocks. The other is a glaze like fancy china.

Some manufacturers devote themselves to supplying accessories for early American rooms. One has an extensive line of colonial silhouettes, with miniatures of various styles.

Vying with the antique as a decorative motif is Mr. Dog. "Scotty" and "Schnauzer" appear in every form, as door stops, as holders for cactus plants, as a piece of soap, as waste basket decoration, as book ends. There are dog portraits, dog etchings and reproduced canine paintings. Dogs appear on greeting cards and on bridge scores. This is a doggy year.

February, one learns at the gift show, is Christmas greeting card month. Already the dealers know what kind of cards people will be sending next December. Cards for 1931 on display here show a trend toward simplicity. The business is reported thriving with 15,000 people employed making the year's output of "Merry Christmases" and "Happy New Years."

SENATE REJECTS WET PROPOSAL OF DRY LAW REPORT

Against Liberalizing Prescriptions—Compromises on Search Warrants

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—The Senate by an overwhelming majority yesterday rejected one of the wet liberalization recommendations made by the Hoover law commission in its prohibition report and approved part of another.

The issues were raised on the Howell bill providing for stricter enforcement of prohibition in the District of Columbia. The rejected proposition called for eliminating restrictions on the issuing of liquor prescriptions by physicians.

The vote on the question was 45 to 25. Harry B. Hawes (D.), Senator from Missouri, a wet, offered the amendment. Following its defeat Millard E. Tydings (D.), Senator from Maryland, another wet, who voted against the proposal for parliamentary purposes moved immediate reconsideration. This attempt to renew the issue was turned down 30 to 29.

The 25 votes for the liberal prescription proposal is the largest ballot mustered in the Senate for any liberalization of the prohibition law in the 11 years of its existence. Sixteen Republicans, eight Democrats and one Farmer-Laborite voted for the Hawes motion.

Earlier the Senate adopted a compromise proposal in the Howell bill, to deal with the issuing of search warrants for dwellings. This was accomplished first by adopting the motion of John J. Blaine (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, a wet, eliminating the provision as reported by the District Committee. This was followed immediately by the adoption of a motion by Robert B. Howell (R.), Senator from Nebraska, author of the bill and a dry placing in the search warrant clause a substitute, in line with the suggestion offered last week by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho.

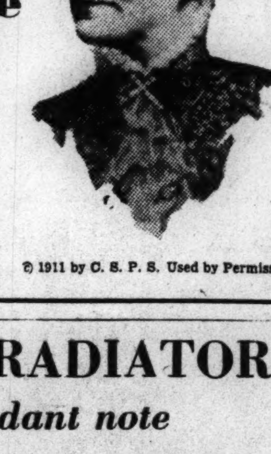
Before the substitute was adopted, Mr. Tydings failed in an effort to confine the additional words to "manufacture for sale." He had previously expressed concern that where a small quantity of liquor was found in a house, it would be difficult to tell whether or not it was stored for sale, although he had no objection to seach warrants where liquor is being manufactured for sale.

FURNITURE MEN ASK TRUST LAW CHANGES

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 30 (AP)—Modification of federal and state antitrust laws to provide for conservation of hardwood resources was asked in resolutions adopted today by the Hardwood Manufacturers Institute.

Another resolution condemned a "barter and trade" system of lumber selling and urged members of the institute to adhere to a firm price policy. Establishment of a federal timber conservation board was indorsed, and passage by the present Congress of the Kendall Bill to prohibit importation of products of convict or forced labor was urged.

What
Mrs. Eddy
said to
Arthur Brisbane



This NEW Book, describing the interview, is an illuminating, historical, and profoundly interesting document.

Cloth $1.25 *Leather $2.50*

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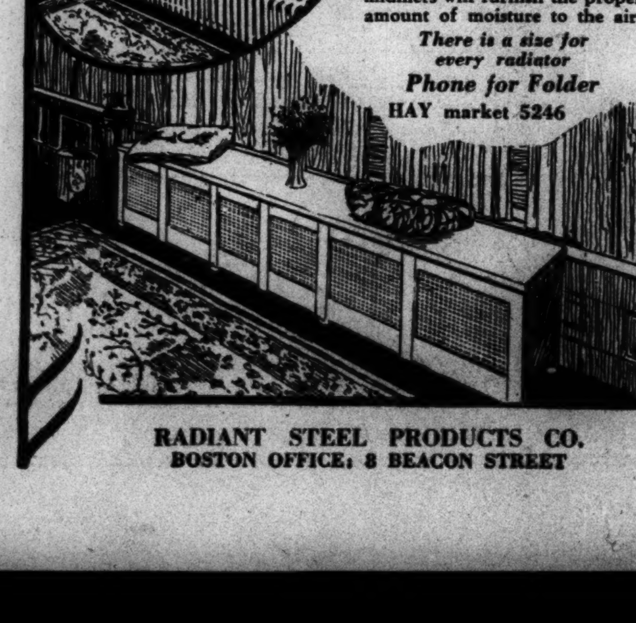
An EXPOSED RADIATOR
the one discordant note



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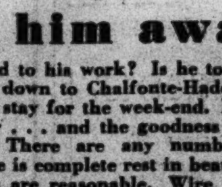

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IS YOUR husband chained to his work? Is he too busy to take a long vacation? Take him down to Chalfonte-Haddon Hall! Come on Lincoln's birthday and stay for the week-end. Let him relax in the sun and fresh salt air . . . and the goodness and comfort of Chalfonte-Haddon Hall. There are any number of diverting amusements . . . or there is complete rest in beautiful and hospitable surroundings. Rates are reasonable. Wire for reservations.

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17-Jewel Illinois Man's Strap Watch
$45
Pay No Money Down
$1.25 a Week

New "Cavalier" model Illinois, in the latest English tonneau shape. 14k filled quality case, either white or natural gold. Luminous radium dial; leather straps. Accurate, fully guaranteed 17-jewel Illinois movement. Special at $45. Pay nothing down, only $1.25 a week.

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396 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK

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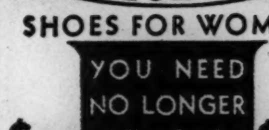
elsewhere in this issue.



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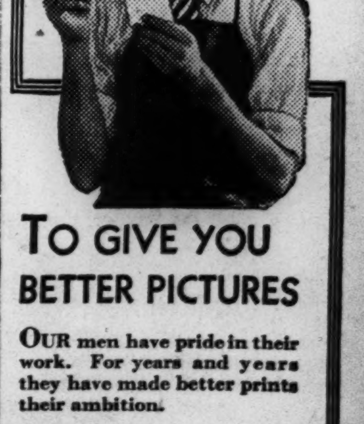

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ONE-TIME HOME OF MRS. EDDY IN LYNN IS OPENED

Reading Room for Public in House Where Science and Health Was Finished

The modest structure situated at 12 Broad Street, Lynn, once the residence of Mary Baker Eddy, is again the home of activities connected with the movement which she founded. The doors, long closed to visitors, were opened to the public yesterday when those seeking the quiet of the Christian Science Reading Room now established there, or a view of the room on the third floor where the author of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" completed that work, were welcomed.

The writing was begun some time before Mrs. Eddy, then Mrs. Glover, purchased this property, but the need of greater peace and seclusion in which to complete and unify her work so that she might present it to a publisher, led her to seek a home of her own.

The business arrangements of acquiring this property, then 8 Broad Street, were made by a group of Mrs. Eddy's students, and the title passed to her on March 31, 1875. However, so limited were her means after purchasing the property that Mrs. Eddy was obliged to lease the greater portion of the house, reserving for herself only the front parlor which she used as a classroom, and a small room on the third floor for a bedroom and study. This room on the third or attic floor had a sloping roof and was lighted merely by a skylight. In this chamber the manuscript of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" was completed, the proofs of the first edition read and the revisions for the second and third editions prepared. The Broad Street house remained Mrs. Eddy's home until she left it in 1882 to take up her residence in Boston.

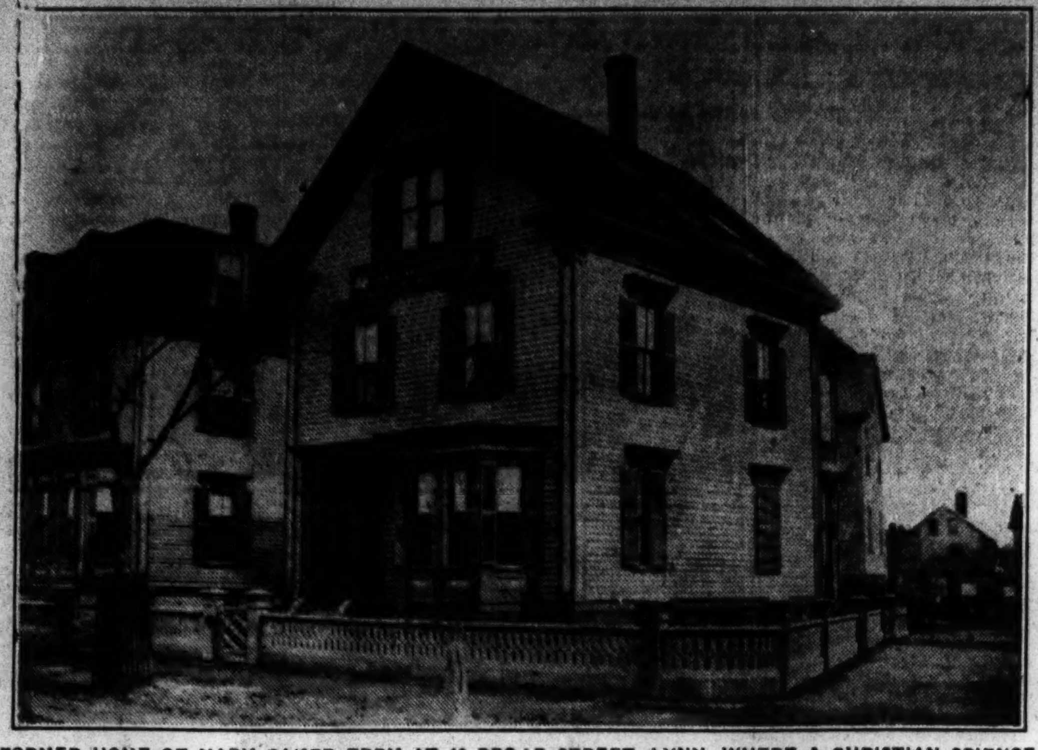
Many persons interested in Christian Science will rejoice that this property, long known by them as the "little house in Broad Street," has been returned to active service. The parlors on the first floor, formerly used as a classroom, now contain the Reading Room of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lynn, as well as a librarian's room. On the second floor are situated rooms which will be used by the Literature Distribution Committee and by the Board of Directors of that church, while on the third floor will be found the small room once occupied by Mrs. Eddy, as already mentioned. This room is now furnished in keeping with the period in which Mrs. Eddy occupied it, and includes a black haircloth rocker, part of the original furnishings, and a desk once used by the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science when she was living for a brief period on North State Street, in Concord, N. H.

Visitors viewing this house for the first time and realizing the tremendous growth of the religion of Christian Science since Mrs. Eddy founded it a little more than a half-century ago, cannot help but be impressed with the vision of the woman whose courage, faith and confidence led her to lay the foundations of a world religion amid such unpretentious surroundings. Today The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, seating 5000 persons, and nearly 2500 branch churches, of which First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lynn, is one, testify to the healing and saving efficacy of this religion.

The Reading Room at 12 Broad Street is open daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 10 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.; Mondays and Fridays until 9 p. m., and Wednesdays until 7:15 p. m. Here the works of Mary Baker Eddy and the literature published or sold by The Christian Science Publishing Society may be read, borrowed or purchased.

Sunday services, including a Sunday School for children under twenty, are maintained by First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lynn, at the church edifice, Chestnut Street, near Broad, at 10:45 a. m. Wednesday evening meetings which include testimonies of Christian Science healing are held at 7:45 p. m.

Here Science and Health Was Completed



FORMER HOME OF MARY BAKER EDDY AT 12 BROAD STREET, LYNN, WHERE A CHRISTIAN SCIENCE READING ROOM HAS BEEN OPENED TO THE PUBLIC

Music

"Tristan und Isolde"

For opening of the second and final week of its Boston season, the Chicago Civic Opera Company last night submitted Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde" at the Boston Opera House, with this cast:

Tristan	Theodore Strack
King Marke	Alexander Kipnis
Isolde	Frida Leider
Kurvenal	Rudolf Bockelmann
Melot	Eduard Habich
Brangäne	Maria Olszewska
A Shepherd	Octave Dua
The Helmsman	Antonio Nicolich
A Sailor's Voice	Giuseppe Cavadore

Conductor, Egon Pollak

The fervors of Wagner's great lovers were shared gratefully by a crowded house. Boston clearly has become Wagner-conscious, and the new distinction of the German division of the Chicago company gives the town particular pleasure.

Last night's cast was that of last year, with three changes. Chief of these was the accession to the rôle of Kurvenal of Mr. Bockelmann, who composed a moving portrait by means of his superb singing and his sensitive acting. Mr. Habich evidently did not find enough material in the slender part of Melot to prompt his imagination. Mr. Dua was the new Shepherd.

Mme. Leider was again a Princess regal in her wrath, thrilling in her vocal raptures, able to make engrossing even the Narrative of the first act. Mme. Olszewska, too, renewed good impressions by the excellence of her singing and the intelligence of her acting; though she still needs to study the subtler possibilities of her part while she is not audibly participating in the action, and especially in the "business" of changing the potions.

Mr. Kipnis of course did all that was possible with the linguacious ruler of Cornwall, and Mr. Strack made the most of a voice that has its limitations. An unimpressive figure in the first act, he did better in the second, and was quite effective in the third.

The way of Mr. Pollak with Wagner's score still engages our interest and causes us some wonderment. A larger orchestra, with greater precision and flexibility, of course could project more ardently the instrumental ecstasies, but we cannot escape the feeling that Mr. Pollak does not make the most of the equipment at his command. His method seems to be to reserve his forces for the climaxes. This involves permitting many a pregnant phrase to miss its destiny. Then, when the big moment is reached, the conductor's tendency is to over-drive, as he did conspicuously when he forced the tempi in the climax of the love scene in the second act.

No doubt Mr. Pollak has good reasons for his method, but better results have been produced by another treatment. Possibly this conductor, like many of his listeners, finds that with the passing years "Meistersinger" surpasses "Tristan" in interest. At all events, this year's performance of "Meistersinger" seems likely to remain the high point of the season. L. A. S.

Theaters

"Jonesy"

Copley Theater—The Copley Players present "Jonesy," a farce in three acts, by Annie Morrison and John Peter Toohey. Week beginning Feb. 2, 1931. The cast:

Anne Jones	Anne Seymour
Mildred Ellis	Rita Davies
Mrs. Jones	Jessie Busley
Katie	May Beal
A plumber	George Spelvin
Henry Jones	Morton L. Stevens
Wilbur Jones	Robert Henderson
Billy Morgan	Richard Whorf
Diana Devereaux	Alice Dalton
Stanley Jackson	Jack Storey
Mr. Silverberg	Frank Harrington
Policeman	Jack McGann

"Jonesy" is neither low comedy nor high comedy. It starts right out in second gear and never succeeds in getting out of it. But like many automobiles—and one figures considerably in the plot—"Jonesy" attains considerable speed in second, even if it lacks the ease with which swiftness of movement often can be obtained.

There are, by actual count, 47 hearty laughs and 23 chuckles—minor titters not included—in the first act. We lost count in the second act, suspecting that those who like their humor served so they are never in doubt when to laugh, would be in a rather continuous uproar. For those who like their amusement more delicately labeled, there are three subtle bits, two in the second act, and if you can find it, one in the third.

Robert Henderson, as the sophomoric juvenile who falls in love with an actress and involves two families, the chief of police, the city sprinkling department and sundry friends in difficulties innumerable, succeeds in raising his rôle to the dominant position in the cast. Morton L. Stevens, as the father, permits himself to become involved in trouble in the most engaging fashion. It is too bad that Jack McGann, as the policeman, didn't appear more often. When he first came on we actually were apprehensive that we'd parked our car on the wrong side of the street.

Stage Notes

"Barbara," a new play adapted from the Italian, will have its first performance on any stage at the Wilbur tonight.

"A Wonderful Night," version in English of Johann Strauss's operetta, "Die Fledermaus," is in its final week at the Shubert. A revolving stage adds to the interest as well as the speed of the performance.

The next play in the Professional Players' series at the Plymouth will be "The Man in Possession," an English comedy, which will open Feb. 23.

"Nina Rosa," musical comedy now at the Majestic, will be transferred next week to the Shubert.

Mary Wigman, German dancer, will appear once more this season in Boston; in Symphony Hall, on Saturday evening, March 7. She will also dance at Wellesley College, March 3.

Ruth St. Denis, Ted Shawn and their company will appear at the Boston Opera House Friday evening, Feb. 27.

"Abyssinia" will be the topic of Burton Holmes's final travel revue of the season at Symphony Hall, Friday evening and Saturday afternoon.

New England Lists Employment Plans

Diversified efforts made by New England industries to maintain and increase employment have been classified and analyzed for the public benefit in a report issued today by the industrial committee of the New England Council at a joint meeting of the committee and the state manufacturers' associations of New England, in Boston.

The report is compiled from the results of a questionnaire sent out to manufacturers and other business enterprises, asking a vote on measures found most effective in relieving unemployment.

Of the nearly 1000 individuals replying, more than 70 per cent declared that holding layoffs to a minimum and substituting a reduction of weekly hours and the elimination of overtime constituted the first essential to wide employment.

Other recommendations, in the order of their importance, were: Aggressive merchandising of new products to meet changing needs, finding new uses for present products, improving quality and packaging, eliminating slow-selling lines, unprofitable accounts and territories, and advertising consistently.

Maintaining employee morale by providing wages and working conditions favorably comparable with other sections was judged the third important step. The fourth measure urged that people with stable incomes buy for their normal needs, and the fifth recommends a general industrial house-cleaning, including painting, overhauling and repairing.

Tobacco Tax Urged for Age Pensions

A tax on tobacco sales to help defray expenses incurred by the state as a result of the Old Age Assistance Act was urged by Henry F. Long before the Legislative Committee on Taxation today.

Mr. Long was arguing, primarily, for favorable action by the committee on his previous recommendation calling for the imposition of a bottled soft drinks tax. He had been authorized by the Legislature to advance some means of raising funds without imposing a heavier burden of taxation upon real estate.

Taxation on tobacco in all its forms as sold over the counters was advised as an emergency measure to provide funds in case the revenue from the beverage tax should fall short of the required sum. He proposed a 1 cent tax on every 5-cent sale. Tobacco taxes have brought substantial revenues in other states, he explained.

The tax would go no higher than 3 cents for any individual article sold. If the committee desired a tax on cigarettes only, this would bring substantial revenues, he declared.

The commissioner explained his reasons for recommending taxations on tobacco and beverages as due to the limited scope afforded him by the Legislature. Amusement taxation he did not believe would provide sufficient funds to meet the obligations incurred by old age assistance. To determine what a luxury was in order to impose a tax, he considered impossible.

Mr. Long made it clear that the two sources of revenue he advised were to pay the entire expense of old age assistance in the State.

More Speed Urged on Fish Reports

Only about one-third of the owners of commercial fishing vessels have replied to the Government's questionnaire as to the quantity and variety of fish catches, sent out through collectors of customs to about 55,000 vessel owners. All coastal customs collectors are coöperating in the work, in order to complete, for the first time, a complete survey of the commercial fisheries of the nation.

W. W. Lufkin, collector at Boston, said today that many of these owners are of foreign birth and have little knowledge of reading or writing. He attributes the lack of more complete returns to this fact and requests such persons to fill in the questionnaire and return to him in order that he may reply to Washington as nearly 100 per cent as possible.

Information received, points out Mr. Lufkin, is confidential, the totals only being tabulated in order to secure the statistical data wanted. The survey extends to all American coastal waters, as well as Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico. It is in accordance with a Senate resolution and was intended largely to show the total yield of fish from vessels owned, chartered, leased or rented by aliens, whether they reside in the United States or not.

EASTERN STATES FAIR SHOWS $6456 PROFIT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 3—Annual reports of the Eastern States Exposition revealed a profit for 1930 of $6456 after depreciation and interest. Total assets were valued at $1,450,214. President Joshua L. Brooks reported that general exhibits at the September exposition were 10 per cent greater than ever before.

The extent of Mrs. James J. Storrow's gifts to "Storrowton," the colonial village on the exposition grounds, was revealed for the first time. A total of $262,641 has been expended on the project, of which Mrs. Storrow has contributed $251,992. The opening of the village during the Tercentenary celebration resulted in a net loss of $2512. Receipts from visitors' fees totaled $2674.

Eleven new members were elected to the exposition board. Joshua L. Brooks was reëlected president.

PAPER GROUP ELECTS

MONTREAL, Jan. 31 (AP)—Harold Crabtree was yesterday reëlected president of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association at the annual meeting of that body held in the Pulp and Paper Research Institute Building.

Dennison-Sawyer Dry Report Said to Be for Enforcement

Definitely Found to Show Progressive Improvement in Past and New Hope for Future—Hoover Board May Accede to Demand and Publish It

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—Evidence favorable to the enforcement side of the prohibition controversy is contained in the so-called Dennison-Sawyer report which has not yet been published by the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, it became known here definitely today.

Whether this report, which certain circles allege to be a key to much of the present discussion of enforcement, will be released remains in the hands of the commission, which is scheduled to meet tomorrow, its first meeting since issuing its prohibition exposition. The question of releasing the Dennison-Sawyer report will be discussed at that time.

The new discussion was roused by a statement contained in the "Clip Sheet" of the Board of Temperance of the Methodist Church, issued here. In the course of its discussion of the prohibition report the Methodist board stated:

"That it is possible to improve the administration of the (dry) law and thus enlarge the benefits derived from its operation is clearly indicated in a splendid survey made for the commission by Messrs. Dennison and Sawyer, a survey which has not, but should be, made public. It offers new hope for the future and convincing evidence of progressive improvement in the past."

It is understood that the Methodist board received its information from a member of the commission. Why the document has not been published is not known.

Given Prominent Mention

The Dennison-Sawyer report is frequently mentioned in the text of the commission's findings. It was prepared by Henry S. Dennison, Framingham (Mass.) manufacturer, and Albert E. Sawyer, assisted by a number of experts and statisticians. Monte M. Lemann, a member of the commission, in his dissenting opinion, referred to the Dennison-Sawyer report in part as follows:

"As to the machinery of enforcement, omitting the machinery of the courts and penal systems, an extended study has been made for the commission by Messrs. Henry S. Dennison and Albert E. Sawyer and their staff. That study presents in considerable detail the history, development and present situation of the federal forces dealing with prohibition enforcement, excluding the federal courts and penal institutions.

"The facts collected in this study, some of which are set out in the report of the commission, are sufficient, I think, to support the conclusions that (a) even upon the most restricted theory of the proper field of federal activity, the organization for the enforcement of the national prohibition act is and always has been inadequate; (b) the uncertainty and changes attending the early history of the prohibition bureau and the poor quality of the field force prior to the extension of civil service prevented the organization from operating with reasonable efficiency prior to the reorganization of 1927 and for some time thereafter; (c) the federal machinery for the enforcement of the national prohibition act has not yet had an opportunity to demonstrate the most that it can accomplish, and (d) a substantial improvement in enforcement may reasonably be expected with increased personnel and equipment."

May Force It to Appear

A resolution is pending before the Senate asking the commission to publish this report and other material.

From study of Mr. Lemann's conclusions it is also ascertained that it was on the basis of the Dennison-Sawyer study that the commission finally decided to recommend large increases in the dry enforcement personnel. He wrote:

"Messrs. Dennison and Sawyer have recommended an increase of 60 per cent in the number of prohibition agents and of 100 per cent in the number of investigators and special agents. The adoption of these recommendations would mean the employment of 890 additional agents and 302 additional investigators and special agents, or an aggregate addition to the field force of 1192, bringing the total prohibition field force for the entire country to approximately 3000.

"The apparent conclusion that so moderate an increase would permit effective dealing with the enforcement problem I understand to be based upon the theory that by concentration upon the large, conspicuous cases and the organizing minds which direct the distribution of illicit liquor, the sources of supply may be effectively broken up.

"Mr. Dennison is a business executive and organizer of proven capacity and success. His judgment must therefore command respectful attention."

Just such a recommendation as that mentioned by Mr. Lemann as being in the Dennison-Sawyer study was finally incorporated in the commission's report. Observers here are at a loss over the apparent suppression of the statement.

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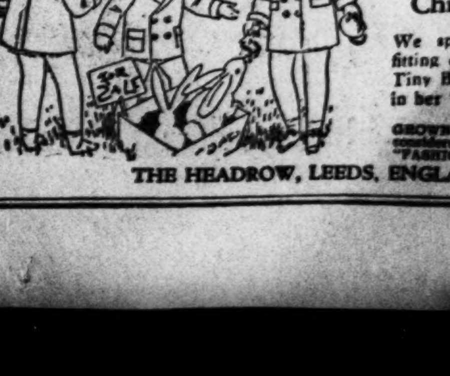

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BUSH ADVISES PRIVATE BONDS FOR WAR DEBTS

Control of Securities by Governments Said to Halt World Accord

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—A suggestion that the Chamber of Commerce of the United States initiate a movement to wipe World War debts from government ledgers and place them in obligations to private investors was made yesterday by Irving T. Bush, president of the Bush Terminal Company.

In a letter to William Butterworth, president of the chamber, Mr. Bush called attention to recent statements by prominent persons advocating either reduction or cancellation of the debts owed by European nations to the United States.

He thought it would be helpful if the chamber would take action leading to a conference of business men and bankers charged with the duty of suggesting a means by which bonds evidencing war debts can "be sold to the John Smiths of the World" and taken out of the national portfolios "where they promote international ill-feeling."

"Various reasons are being urged why we would reduce or cancel the debts due us from Europe," Mr. Bush said in a statement of his views accompanying the letter. "The latest is that it is 'good business' for us to do so."

"I hope we can find a finer reason. Are we Shylocks after all? It seems to me that such a plea is an insult to the proven generosity of the American people.

"It is even argued that all our troubles are due to the debts. I seem to remember a few other rather obvious causes for the world's depression. Are, for instance, the debts responsible for the prostration of India, China and Russia? Did the debts produce a record crop of wheat? Did the debts cause our orgy of fool speculation?"

"We will never get rid of our debt troubles, so long as those due us are owned by the Government," he asserted. "In the hands of 'Uncle Sam,' they make us hated and will always be the largest of new hard luck stories for further reduction.

"If a commission is needed, it is one to find a way to get bonds representing the debt out of government ownership and into private hands. This may mean a reduction."

BORAH ACCEPTS CHALLENGE FOR RELIEF BATTLE

(Continued from Page 1)

the cordial personal relations between the opposing leaders in the chamber, and the fact that some of the most influential Republican managers of the Senate disagree with the President on the relief issue, and have told him so.

The disturbing incidents of the last two days arise out of a challenge from House Republican leaders and a dramatic counter-attack by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, in defense of the Senate's position.

On the evening of Feb. 1, John Q. Tilson (R.), Representative from Connecticut, sent to the press for Monday morning use, a belligerent defy of the Senate. Mr. Tilson declared that the Republican controlled House would not give way to the Senate's demands. It was prepared to stand by the President and if that meant a special session the responsibility would be the Senate's.

The hearty tone of the declaration aroused wide press attention and the statement was prominently displayed in the early morning news. The announcement was unquestionably a powerful stroke for the Administration.

In the afternoon while the early evening papers were still stressing Mr. Tilson's remarks, Mr. Borah took the Senate floor and returned the challenge.

He spoke briefly, but it was the kind of an address that only the great Idaho orator can make. It swept the chamber off its feet. The Democrats at one point in his talk, rose from their seats and applauded. The gallery cheered and shouted approval.

This is an unprecedented demonstration for the Senate, where the most rigid rules of decorum are observed. Vice-President Curtis, presiding, usually insistent upon quiet and order, made only cursory gestures for silence. No one rose to answer Mr. Borah when he finished.

Mr. Borah's ringing reply to Mr. Tilson was unquestionably a windfall to the Democrats. They have been carrying the brunt of the contest and now a Republican of popular appeal has caught up the cudgels for them.

T. H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, one of the emergency relief leaders, had preceded Mr. Borah with a denunciation of the stand of the President and the House. He singled out Republican House leaders and bitterly assailed them. His remarks were personal and tense.

"This talk of setting a precedent," Mr. Borah declared, "or establishing a dole system is rank intellectual dishonesty. Congress is merely being asked to do what it has done again and again in this country and in foreign countries — appropriate money for the relief of people who are suffering from what we are pleased to call 'an act of God.'

"If this means an extra session, then I say let us have it. . . ."

New Zealand Quake Area Gets Relief

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Feb. 3 (AP)—Relief for the residents of Napier and the Hawkes Bay district of New Zealand, affected by earthquake shocks at an early hour this morning, is in charge of the captain and crew of the H. M. S. Veronica, which was in the harbor at the time. Upon the Veronica's request, the warships Diomede and Dunedin immediately left Auckland for the scene with supplies and assistance, while the liners Taranaki and Northumberland as well as railways and airplanes are cooperating in taking all possible assistance.

The shocks occurred at 8:51 a. m. (5:21 p. m., Monday, Eastern Standard Time) destroying the business center of Napier, a city of about 20,000 inhabitants, which is engaged mainly as a packing center and port for shipment of meat and dairy products. Napier lies on the North Island, 80 miles from the famous hot springs of Lake Taupo. Other parts of the Hawkes Bay district affected by the quake were Hastings, 12 miles from Napier and the smaller settlements of Wairoa, Waipikurau and Waipawa. The fact that many of the buildings destroyed were of stone has increased the damage wrought by the quake and delayed the complete survey of casualties. The police estimate fatalities at Napier at about 100 and injured at about 1000. Twenty-one fatalities have been reported at Hastings.

Large numbers of residents of the quake area rendered homeless are reported to be preparing temporary encampments.

LONDON TO BUILD BRITISH GUIANA'S FINANCIAL HOUSE

Region in South America Under Union Jack Has Vast Possibilities

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, Feb. 3—Another endeavor on the part of Whitehall to develop a region of vast potentialities still under the Union Jack in South America is evidenced in the announcement made here today of the appointment of a commission to report upon the question of rehabilitating the finances of British Guiana.

This sparsely inhabited tropical country is as big as England, Scotland and Wales combined. Its rice fields and sugar plantations are among the richest in the world. Its mineral resources and hydroelectric potentialities promise developments of a magnitude as yet only partially comprehended.

British Guiana's foreign trade is already valued at £6,000,000 annually, an amount capable of indefinite expansion if more labor were available. Three years ago extensive reforms were introduced to give its British Governor authority he previously lacked to modernize an administration which, up to that time, had given very considerable grounds for complaint.

Now its entire financial system is to be overhauled. The commission which is being sent out for this purpose comprises two officials, William Gaskell, an Indian administrator, and David S. MacGregor, who won his spurs in the Colonial Office.

The reason for the selection of an Indian civil servant on this commission, it is understood, is because the problems presented approximate those of the Orient. Climatic conditions resemble those of Bengal.

Nearly half of the population consists of immigrant labor from India. One of the chief difficulties to be overcome lies in the question of how this labor supply is to be maintained. The commission has also to deal with the problem of taxation as British Guiana at present shares the position of Britain itself in finding it must either reduce expenditures or increase revenues to pay its way.

HUNGER BONDAGE JUST AVOIDED BY FORMER SLAVE

(Continued from Page 1)

popular in Arkansas, Bryant and his wife Goldiana reported that they had run out of food a week before the first public bounty arrived. They went from neighbor to neighbor picking up what they could.

Bryant, who is a stocky "share cropper" on a plantation, closed the year of the drought $70 in debt. He made a little money picking cotton at the rate of 50 cents a hundred pounds, which is at about the rate of 75 cents a day.

The price for picking this past year was lower than customary, but what he got helped to bring the household along toward the time of Red Cross relief. It did not span the gap, however. The year before he made $128, sufficient to put him through the winter.

What is Bryant going to do this year? He does not know for sure, but hopes to stay on the plantation. He worked for a man who rented there. The renter did not make enough to pay his rent and has been told to move, he said.

James, another share cropper, can still smile, though it is not so easy as it used to be. He and his family of four got behind $70 on last year's crop. He made $15 to $18 picking cotton. He is looking for a new place, as the word to move has also been given to him. The planter quit "furnishing," he said, on his plantation.

Larger provision is required than that being made to many plantation families, G. T. Franklin, teacher of the Jones Field School, a little Negro schoolhouse by the levee, declared.

Seventeen children are missing because of lack of food or clothes. Eighty-two still come. A homemade bench was covered with empty lard cans doing service as lunch boxes. The teacher said he had raised considerable corn last year and that many plantation workers had come to him for it.

Earnestly he touched on reports causing apprehension among Negroes in both the North and South that some planters are "charging" their tenants for the Red Cross supplies. If any planter should write down the amount of Red Cross relief as an obligation to be deducted from the proceeds of the crop raised by one of his tenants, it would be in entire violation of Red Cross policy, officials state.

Farther along the road live two families, two brothers with their wives and children, in a four-room cabin. On the porch sat a young couple little disturbed about the drought, cotton prices or anything else. The bright-faced young man had the merriest smile to be seen in a day's travel. They certainly did need food, yes, sir. "But I'm goin' huntin' for rabbits," the young man said. "I was just goin' to start."

Within the cabin there was much solemnity. They were not sure they would be able to make the relief supplies stretch out. And they needed clothes.

Everybody speaks of the mild winter as a blessing. The days are warm and sunny like spring. Such weather is unusual. Light clothing, the relics of last year, may suffice now, where necessary. But if colder days come they are likely to invade with discomfort many a home, both white and Negro, with its thin board walls and small wood stove.

"Anna's" kitchen is not typical of the plantation kitchen. It had several hams hanging in it. Everything but meat had given out by the time relief food came in. Her flour barrel has only a modest two inches at the bottom and her meal sack not more than half an inch. The family grinds its own corn. She also wanted clothes.

Not all the plantations have discontinued the custom of "furnishing" their tenants. Various planters are able to continue it. Other planters just are not able. If the little farmer has lost on the drought, the big one has generally lost likewise and more. Those who would like nothing better than to help their labor are unhappy that they cannot.

Wyoming Sends Food

TORRINGTON, Wyo., Feb. 2 (AP)—Five carloads of foodstuffs left here today for relief of the needy in Arkansas. The shipment includes food for needy families and feed for livestock. It was contributed by ranchers, townspeople and merchants of this community.

Red Cross Fund $5,069,000

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP) — The Red Cross Drought Relief Fund today passed the halfway mark, the total being $5,069,000. The goal is $10,000,000.

Tin Pans Bang on Bobbin' Burro in New Gold Rush for 'Them Thar Hills'

(Continued from Page 1)

even the automobile must give way to the burro, who is better adapted to traverse the sandy desert wastes and rocky hillsides of the southwest. Searching for gold is still attended by the same rigorous hardships as of a generation ago.

Essentially the same instruments as were employed during the Golden "Fifties" must be employed now. Just as then, the prospector travels with his side of bacon, his frying pan and coffee pot, and uses the time-honored pick, shovel, and gold pan in his mining activity.

In at least one instance, the rush for gold has been undertaken by a company with adequate financing. This particular organization has been unable to continue its operations in the commercial metal field through the present depression and is attempting to work valuable gold quartz properties until other mining conditions improve.

Not enough time has elapsed for any important discoveries to be made, officials of the California State Divisions of Mines believe, nor has the activity been intense long enough to make any appreciable difference in this State's yield of the precious metal. However, it is a common opinion that the gold production of 1931 will be increased far beyond that of 1930, which is estimated to be $9,000,000.

In all, there is little doubt that the Golden State is due for a true revival of the interest which first brought people here in large numbers. Ask any old grizzled prospector out on his "diggings" what he thinks of the general situation. Ten to one, the answer will be to the effect that—"Thar's gold in them thar hills."

Woman Candidate Persuades Man to Quit By-Election

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, Feb. 3—The East Islington by-election, where two woman candidates — Miss Thelma Cazalet, Conservative, and Mrs. Leah Manning, Labor representative—are chief opponents, has taken on increased interest with the withdrawal of Paul Springman, who had been nominated as a competitor by Lord Beaverbrook's "Empire Crusade" group.

Correspondence published here today shows that Miss Cazalet has succeeded in convincing Mr. Springman that nothing would be gained by splitting the Conservative vote on this occasion.

Mr. Springman's withdrawal means that the Conservatives have some prospect of capturing this seat from Labor which held it by a comparatively narrow majority in the general election in 1929.

Miss Cazalet, who is a sister of Victor Cazalet, Conservative member of Parliament for Chippenham, is well known in East Islington. She has long represented it in the London County Council, which some time ago appointed her chairman of its open air school at Brixton.

"I hope East Islington will permit me," she says, "to continue my work for children in a wide sphere." Mrs. Manning is also a prominent woman worker. She said yesterday, "Our organization is now practically complete. I confidently believe the campaign is going to end in a smashing Labor victory."

AINSWORTH MFG. CO.

Ainsworth Manufacturing Company has omitted the quarterly dividend of 25 cents, due at this time.

Excavations at Jerash Reveal Many Items of Ancient Culture

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—A joint expedition under the auspices of Yale University and the American School of Oriental Research has finished a successful season's excavation at Jerash, Trans-Jordan. Its chief objective was to clear a large colonnaded court and the Temple of Artemis, one of the best preserved and most beautiful buildings in the Near East.

Two fine mosaic floors, as well as hundreds of small articles of pottery and bronze and hundreds of coins, have also been found. The buildings covering the temple site were of Arab, Byzantine and Roman times. Over 50 pieces of pottery, nearly intact and of most varied types, were found in one room, also a small temple with altar base and sufficient foundations and column bases to determine the general plan.

A dozen tombs of various types south of the city wall have been opened and cleared, wherein ancient stone doors turning on pivots still stood. Though not representing the richest of ancient population, the tombs contain terra cotta figurines, masks, lamps and a great variety of vessels, one pile alone yielding 150 lamps of a dozen types and molds for terra cotta ikons.

The expedition is in charge of Dr. C. S. Fischer, professor of archæology, and Dr. C. C. McCown, director of the American School of Oriental Research and dean of Pacific School of Religion at Berkeley, Calif. They believe future campaigns promise still more startling discoveries.

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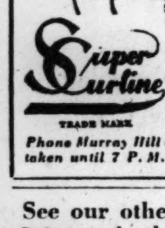
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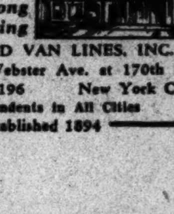
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Women's Enterprises and Activities

An Expert in Plebiscites

By IRENE ARMSTRONG
Executive Secretary, Massachusetts Branch of League of Nations Association, and New England Regional Director

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SARAH WAMBAUGH of Cambridge, Mass., is in a unique position. Not only can it be said of her that she has chosen a career in a sphere not overcrowded with men, but one that is not crowded with either men or women. In fact she stands alone, because while there are many men and a growing number of women in diplomatic service, yet in the particular branch of international plebiscites, so far as is known, there is no man or woman today but Miss Wambaugh who qualifies as technical adviser, an expert in plebiscites.

Ask any 10 people what plebiscites are, and in all probability from nine out of ten you will get an answer—if you get any at all—that shows little acquaintance with the word. In spite of this somewhat forbidding name, the subject is full of great human interest and is one that merits sympathetic understanding. Literally, a plebiscite means a vote of all the people for or against a measure; but in the sense usually accepted by international students it is a vote by which is ascertained the sentiment of the people of a community toward a proposal in the form of a treaty or otherwise for the transfer of their allegiance from one country to another.

Travels to Study National Sentiment

Since the World War Miss Wambaugh has visited Austria, Hungary, Jugoslavia, Poland, Denmark and Germany, crossing the borders of Germany 33 times, and talking with peasants, clerks, railway officials, diplomats and government heads for the purpose of sympathetically understanding the true feeling of the people in those areas where plebiscites were held.

She has recently returned from Europe, where in the late autumn she was invited to attend a great function, a celebration by the State of Carinthia of the tenth anniversary of its winning of the plebiscite taken in its southern part, between Austria and Jugoslavia. In spite of much picturesque legend—a legend that recalls the romantic and adventurous characters of Anthony Hope's "The Prisoner of Zenda" and "Rupert of Hentzau"—Carinthia is a real and ancient state in the Austrian Federation, peopled by brave men and women, to whom, in 1920, the possible transfer of their sovereignty meant tragedy. This little state east of the Tyrol, in the southern extremity of Austria, is bounded on the south by the Karawanken Mountains, which cut it off from Jugoslavia. In a strip along the northern flanks of the Karawanken the people are mainly Slovene speaking. At the Paris Peace Conference in 1919 it was decided to hold a plebiscite in southern Carinthia in two zones consecutively, but should the first or southern zone vote for Austria, then there would be no need to take one in the second. The majority of the people in the first zone voted in favor of Austria, so Carinthia retained the boundary of the Karawanken, which had been the boundary since the days when it was a Roman province.

It was to celebrate this plebiscite that the Government of Carinthia sent a radio cable invitation to Miss Wambaugh to be a guest in Klagenfurt, the capital of Carinthia. To listen to Miss Wambaugh's vivid account of this celebration is to realize the joy of the people on the winning side that their state, so long a unit, was not divided—"Karnten ungeteilt," as their watchword was during the plebiscite. Mammoth bonfires on the great mountains, strains of "Dort wo Tyrol am Salzburg grenzt," peasant and gentry in colorful costume, parades, flower fêtes, hundreds of school children, a gala performance of "Wilhelm Tell"—one sees and hears all as Miss Wambaugh talks.

She Serves in Peru

It was not only of her recent trip to this melodiously named state that Miss Wambaugh spoke when, on a recent afternoon, I asked her to tell me something of her experience in foreign lands. Her study, in which we were sitting, was almost an answer to my question, so filled is it with treasures from many parts of the world, especially from South America. I had known in connection with this part of her work in plebiscites that when President Coolidge issued his arbitral award between Peru and Chile, calling for a plebiscite in the disputed provinces of Tacna and Arica, Miss Wambaugh's services were in demand.

"It came about in this way," she explained. "A book which I had written on plebiscites fell into the hands of the Peruvian Government. An invitation was cabled to me to come to Lima at once as a technical adviser in the plebiscite which it was planned to hold. I was glad to go, for although at the time I had neither friends in Peru nor enemies in Chile, I had been made ardently pro-Peruvian by the very cynicism of the Chilean arguments. Then, too, I felt very sympathetically toward the people of the territory of Tacna and Arica."

Dramatic Chapter

Miss Wambaugh paused, and for a few seconds seemed lost in thought, probably reviewing that dramatic chapter in her life when she, an American girl, served on the Peruvian Plebiscitary Delegation, and endeavored to win back from Chile, by the powerful weapons of democracy, the "Captive Provinces."

When I asked Miss Wambaugh whether or not she would accept a post as expert adviser from either side of a case where a plebiscite was to be held, she answered:

"Yes, I would assist either side that asked me if I felt confident that it would be honorable and fair in its treatment and consideration of the matter in question, but I would not work for a side that would resort to any form of terror or undue influence."

Miss Wambaugh offers a brilliant and convincing example of what can be done in a sphere of activity where a need exists. When in the beginning of her search for information she found practically nothing written on the subject of plebiscites, she determined to write a book on them. She did, and the book established her as an authority on the subject. Her remarkable success and the fruits of that success may well inspire other women to fit themselves for posts in the various branches of diplomatic service, which are, with increasing effect, making for better international feeling among the nations of the world today.

Marshall Studio

Sarah Wambaugh, Author of "A Monograph on Plebiscites," Formerly a Technical Adviser on the Secretariat of the League of Nations, and in 1925-1926 Technical Adviser to the Peruvian Government.

Women's Organizations

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN ORGANIZATION which exists for one particular purpose, the programs of which are aimed toward one definite objective, and that objective one of national appeal and import, is bound to have an earnest and thoughtful membership. Such an organization is the National League of Women Voters.

For 50 years, prior to 1920, a group of women in the United States had been striving earnestly for woman suffrage. They were banded together into an organization known as the National Woman Suffrage Association. The list of pioneers in that association includes names of women who were makers of history; whose courage and achievements have inspired volumes of biography and served often as examples of devotion and consecration to a great cause.

At the fiftieth convention of the National Woman Suffrage Association, held at St. Louis in February, 1919, a league of women voters was organized as an auxiliary to the association. Those eligible to membership were the women of the twenty-six states in which women were permitted to vote in presidential elections. In August, 1926, the thirty-sixth state ratified the Nineteenth Amendment and on Aug. 26, 1920, the Secretary of State proclaimed the amendment part of the Constitution of the United States. The league was then free to become national in scope, and was organized for the purpose of fitting the new voters for their tasks as responsible citizens.

Not a Political Party

This organization is in no sense a woman's party, nor is it a club. It does not limit its membership to certain groups. It concerns itself solely with women as voters, and invites to membership all women who wish to be responsible voting citizens. It is not allied with any political party, nor is it opposed to any political party. It recommends that its members enroll as voters and affiliate themselves with the parties of their choice.

Since 1920 the league has built up an organization in 45 states, the District of Columbia and Hawaii, and in nearly 1000 local communities.

One of the outstanding projects of the league is that of conducting institutes of government and schools of citizenship. Twelve hundred and eighty-four such institutes and schools have been held since 1920. They are usually arranged in cooperation with colleges and universities and deal with the machinery and philosophy of government, often being highly specialized in subject matter, and almost always considering several phases of international coöperation.

Educational in Purpose

Authentic educational material of much value to any groups or individuals who are interested in having up-to-date information of recognized quality is published by the league. The list of publications, revised annually, now includes 150 titles. This list may be procured by addressing the league at 532 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

In her annual address, given at the last convention held in Louisville, Ky., in May, 1930, the president, Miss Belle Sherwin, said, "I hope I shall be understood as saying something deeply true, not in the least fanciful, in declaring that the league has become a living organism of education. I believe it offers a type of adult education more deserving of study and development than many more formal educational experiments receive."

An Air School for Women Only

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Coral Gables, Fla.

MANY people who visit the All-American Airport in Miami, Fla., ask for "the flying school marm" when they are looking for Mrs. Helen Cox Clohecy. And when she is located on the field, it is hard to realize that this tiny woman, for she is only five feet tall, is one of the 25 women in the United States to gain the distinction of being the possessor of a transport airplane pilot's license.

The story of how she learned to fly goes back to the days when she used to appropriate her brother's bicycle and ride all over the surrounding country; she was always interested in anything that would "go." Later, when teaching for the fifth term in Hagerstown, Md., she visited the airport and inveigled a pilot into giving her a ride. That was the end of school teaching for her. After graduating from the bicycle, she had learned to drive a borrowed automobile. If an automobile, why not an airplane? she argued. And so within two weeks of the time she took her first trip through the air she was enrolled in a flying school. That was 3½ years ago. And she says she has almost lived in the air ever since.

Still a Teacher

Immediately upon receiving her pilot's license, she decided to make flying her profession. At first she was employed in her home town airport as demonstrator. By the time a sufficient number of flying hours had been accumulated to enable her to take a limited commercial test, this was done and with the new license she joined the Curtiss Wright organization at Valley Stream, L. I., as demonstration and sales pilot.

Several times she visited in Miami and vicinity, and was impressed with the fact that here were to be found the sort of flying conditions for which pilots are always seeking. Naturally, much of her time was spent on the several flying fields there. She found considerable activity in aviation; schools of various kinds, transport companies, flying service of every type being offered, but very few women active in aviation. Women seemed to have been left out of the picture. And so right here the "flying school marm" conceived the idea of having an air school for women only.

An Experienced Pilot

Mr. Clohecy is an experienced pilot, having seen service with the flight squadron in France during the World War, and together the two plan to conduct this school.

It has its headquarters at All-American Airport, a field admirably located for the purpose. Mrs. Clohecy's school is one of the first to be organized and devoted entirely to women who want to take wings and fly. Not only will instructions in flying be given, but ground school work will also be offered.

Women's Air Club

An air club for women is now under process of organization. In this will be enrolled not only those women who can fly, or who are taking instruction in the art, but also those interested in aviation. And there are many women who have a great interest in aviation but who will never undertake to become pilots. This class will be welcomed to membership in the Women's Flight Squadron of Miami. Some interesting social features of the club will be attractive enough to induce air-minded women to enroll. Already a number of women who actually fly or who are learning to fly have signified their intention of becoming members.

It is interesting to note that the first woman to enroll in the Miami Women's Flying School was a school teacher. She is following the trail blazed by her instructor, and may eventually leave the schoolroom for a flying field. And several of her friends, teachers in the Miami schools, plan to follow her lead.

Mrs. Helen Cox Clohecy, Head of an Air School for Women.

A Girl Who Sculptured Lincoln

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DOES the reader know that a slip of a girl, hardly 16 years of age, was the only person who ever sculptured Lincoln from life? No? Neither did the writer until she visited the State Museum at Madison, Wis., and heard the story from the lips of a man who had known and honored the woman who had been that girl.

Vinnie Ream was born Sept. 25, 1847, at Madison, Wis. Her father, Robert L. Ream, was a surveyor and followed the opening of new lands to Oklahoma when Vinnie attended school at Christian College, Columbia, Mo., and sang in the church choir. When she was 14 her father, who was not well, secured a position, through the influence of friends, in the Land Office at Washington. The pay was small and Vinnie began work as a clerk at $50 a month in the Post Office Department. So small was she that a fellow worker placed a box upon which she might rest her feet.

Through a mutual friend Vinnie visited the studio of the sculptor, Clark Mills. While watching him at work she exclaimed "Oh, I could do that if I had some clay." Mr. Mills told her to help herself. As she worked, he watched, and delighted with the evident talent she displayed, offered to instruct her during her spare hours. She worked faithfully and was making satisfactory progress when one day, as she looked down upon Abraham Lincoln from an upper window, she voiced the wish: "If I could only sculpture Lincoln!"

The President Consents

At Mr. Mills's suggestion, she approached the President on the subject. At first he refused, but after talking with the girl and recognizing the fire of eagerness within her, he consented with the understanding that she was to come to him each afternoon during his rest period, that she was not to talk and that he was to sit, walk or sleep as his mood required.

Under this agreement she went to work, and during the last five months of his Presidency she spent part of every afternoon in his study. As he lay upon the couch she took life masks of his face and hands. As he walked about she sketched his figure over and over again. The final afternoon, the day of the assassination, was spent in the usual way. From the Post Office Department she had received permission to work there in the evenings in return for the time spent away from her desk while modeling President Lincoln in the afternoon. Thus Vinnie Ream was sitting at her desk in the government building when the shot was fired in Ford's Theater.

When Congress asked that sketches for a statue of Lincoln be submitted, Vinnie Ream was one of the many to respond. Competition was sharp and the committee took much time to decide. Finally, it is said, the honor went to the youngest competitor and perhaps the sole woman, because she was the only one who had made masks and sketches from life.

Studied to Perfect Her Art

With the $5000 which Congress advanced, Vinnie Ream took her mother and father to Europe where she studied for two years to perfect herself in her art. After six years of constant work, the statue was finished and was unveiled Jan. 25, 1871. Congress, well pleased with the result, voted the young sculptor an additional sum, making her remuneration $15,000 in all. The statue was placed in the rotunda of the Capitol and an old servant who had lived in the White House exclaimed upon viewing it, "The real Lincoln has returned to us."

Later Miss Ream was commissioned to make a bust of Lincoln for Cornell University and the statue of Admiral Farragut which now stands on Farragut Square, Washington.

When Vinnie married Lieut. Richard L. Hoxie (afterward Brigadier-General U. S. Army) General Sherman acted in place of her father who was necessarily absent.

"She developed her talent by hard work," Clark Mills said. "She was a true woman and a true artist. To her credit is due for bringing much beauty into the world as well as for being the only person who sculptured Lincoln from life."

Relation of Training to Income

The Home-Town Opportunity

"Employment for Women" Series—No. 3

By ETHELYN MIDDLETON

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOOKING into the biographies of "career" women who have attained notable success in the metropolis, one is likely to find that early years of schooling or experience in some small community contributed to their achievement. As most substantial positions, no matter where situated, are national in scope, first-hand knowledge of the country at large is an important asset. The present article, then, purposes to show that whether the woman seeking a wage-earning occupation desires to remain in the small town or has her eye on the large cities, her provincial experience is, in either case, of incalculable value.

The point is easily illustrated. The New York woman who handles out-of-town buyers must be conversant with the taste and taboos of the hinterland. The editor of a woman's magazine with a national circulation must have had personal relations with the large percentage of its readers in rural and suburban communities. Even the cub reporter from an inland city has a better chance on a metropolitan paper than a girl without that experience just graduated from a course of journalism from, say, Columbia or Northwestern University. According to one New York managing editor, in addition to possessing real experience she is likely to be more human, and that quality of understanding and insight is the chief asset, always, of the competent newspaper woman.

Majority Viewpoints

Dating back to the World War period, manufacturers of foods and household supplies have employed an increasing number of women as consultants, lecturers, and writers. Some of these have graduated from the ranks of teachers in small towns, to such well-rewarded posts; practically all have been graduated from inland universities that give degrees in the domestic arts and sciences.

An illustrative incident is the engagement of an Iowa girl in the copywriting department of a large Chicago advertising agency. Miss M. had a degree from a state university; so had several other girls applying for the position. But in addition, Miss M. had worked during summer vacations in her uncle's store, a big country general emporium. This clinched her appointment, the argument being that she would understand the type of "copy" appealing to a large proportion of women reading national advertising.

There are many other similar incidents to confirm the writer's conviction that small-town and rural-community training increases a woman's usefulness in any line of work that appeals to a large number of American women consumers. Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the value of this training in the less populated communities. It follows, then, that the woman in such communities who is suddenly confronted with the need or desire to earn a living wage had better seek her first training and experience where she is, than apply to the large cities where the competition among workers already trained is keen.

Apprenticed at Home

The history of American women in industry and business shows that an encouragingly large number of ventures begun in the smaller communities have grown into sizable and interesting investments for their founders. A successful girls' camp now run on a commercial basis was started by a Michigan woman as a summer home for her own children. A woman of middle-age, left a widow in a small Ohio town earned the income to put two sons through college by planning and managing parties—from luncheons to weddings—for her neighbors; she is now continuing her career as combined hostess and caterer in a fashionable Boston suburb. A celebrated hairdresser, with offices on two continents, began her career 30 years ago in a small city in New York State. A woman who volunteered to decorate the church hall for her neighbors' weddings in a town of 5000 inhabitants is today the manager of a New York florist's establishment. A woman who was manager of the County Grange Association in a mid-western farming community is now conducting a successful employment agency in Buffalo. An interesting success was achieved by a middle-aged woman, untrained in educational methods, who offered to care for her neighbors' children in her sunny, commodious backyard; the backyard playground has developed into one of the most modern and profitable pre-nursery schools on Long Island.

This list of successes achieved largely by virtue of experience in small communities could be lengthened almost without end. As earlier asserted, it should lead the reader to two conclusions: (1) that provincial experience is of incalculable value, and (2) that the woman in the small town had better seek her business experience there, before looking for a wage in New York or Chicago. This is, finally, also good advice for the girl or woman seeking clerical or stenographic work; she will be dealt with in a succeeding article, "The Adventure of Business."

[The fourth article in this series of six will appear next Tuesday.]

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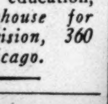

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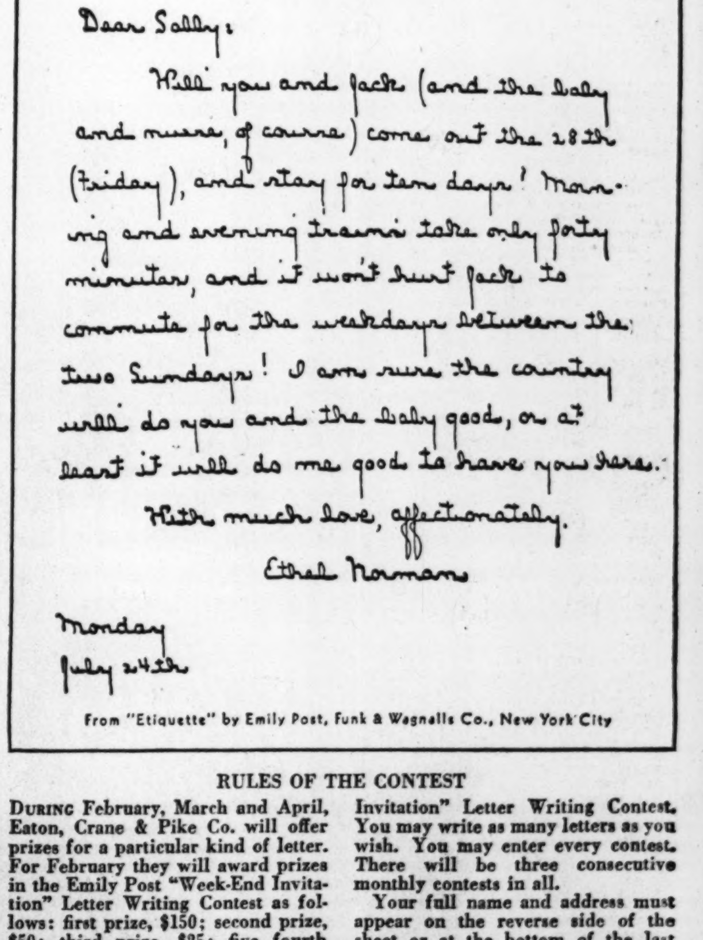
Win one of them in Emily Post's "Week-End Invitation" Letter Writing Contest

THE week-end or short visit which intimate friends pay one another is one of the most delightful of all the social contacts of a family. And the letter written can be as charming and thoughtful as the writer herself. Imagine your house in the country. Imagine the people whom you would most like to have there. Then write the sort of letter you would want to send to them. It may be to a friend of your daughter. It may be to married friends in your set. It may be for a house party for your son home from college for the holidays. There are countless possible situations. The letter shown, by Emily Post, is only one of many. So, take your pen in hand, and enter Emily Post's "Week-End Invitation" Letter Writing Contest. You may win $1000.00. Read the rules below. Watch for the announcement of next month's contest in the March 3rd issue of this newspaper.



LEDGEWOOD
GWYNEDD VALLEY, PENNSYLVANIA

Dear Sally:

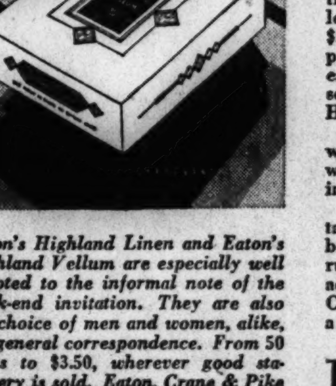
Will you and Jack (and the baby and nurse, of course) come out the 28th (Friday), and stay for ten days! Morning and evening trains take only forty minutes, and it won't hurt Jack to commute for the weekdays between the two Sundays! I am sure the country will do you and the baby good, or at least it will do me good to have you here.

With much love, affectionately,

Ethel Norman

Monday
July 24th

From "Etiquette" by Emily Post, Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York City



Eaton's Highland Linen and Eaton's Highland Vellum are especially well adapted to the informal note of the week-end invitation. They are also the choice of men and women, alike, for general correspondence. From 50 cents to $3.50, wherever good stationery is sold. Eaton, Crane & Pike Co., Pittsfield, Mass.

RULES OF THE CONTEST

DURING February, March and April, Eaton, Crane & Pike Co. will offer prizes for a particular kind of letter. For February they will award prizes in the Emily Post "Week-End Invitation" Letter Writing Contest as follows: first prize, $150; second prize, $50; third prize, $25; five fourth prizes, $15 each; five fifth prizes, $10 each; ten sixth prizes, $5 each; 100 seventh prizes, one box of Eaton's Highland Vellum each.

An additional grand prize of $850 will be offered for the best letter written during the entire series, making it possible to win $1000.00!

All letters in the "Week-End Invitation" Letter Writing Contest must be in the mails by midnight of February 28, 1931. Each letter must be addressed to Contest Editor, Eaton, Crane & Pike Co., Pittsfield, Mass., and marked plainly "Week-End Invitation" Letter Writing Contest. You may write as many letters as you wish. You may enter every contest. There will be three consecutive monthly contests in all.

Your full name and address must appear on the reverse side of the sheet or at the bottom of the last page. Letters may be typed or in longhand. There is no limit to the length of the letters.

The winners will be announced in the October 6th issue of this newspaper. In case of a tie for any award, the full amount will be given to each of the tying contestants. The letters will be judged solely on what you say. No letters will be returned.

Final judges: Emily Post, authority on social usage; Alice Duer Miller, author of "Green Isle" and other novels and stories; and John Held, Jr., humorist and artist.

EATON'S HIGHLAND VELLUM HIGHLAND LINEN

THE HOME FORUM

From Historical to Universal

An Open Letter to Lovers of Shakespeare

IT WOULD be presumptuous for me to assume that you who are more than only readers, more than mere students of the man from Stratford, who feel positive affection for him, are indifferent toward any group or type of his peerless plays. Genuine lovers of Shakespeare, so far as I can observe, are keenly aware of his vast range of achievement, and love to dwell on the dramas which reveal his many-sided genius. Yet some are drawn naturally to the comedies, others to the tragedies, and still others, perhaps, more frequently toward the third (conventional) division of his work, the historical plays. From all that I can infer, however, it is the latter group which to many people are the least alluring. And all of the more tangible evidence points to this conclusion: it is the historical which enjoy the least popularity on the stage and which are most persistently ignored by criticism.

Whatever may be the reasons for this neglect, I am one of those (and I hope they are many) who refuse to relegate more than one-fourth of the dramatist's whole work to a secondary position of importance. I deplore the scanty attention which the historical plays still receive from critics and interpreters. And I, therefore, feel compelled to speak as directly as I now do about the plays in question. For you, indeed, the thought which I am anxious to voice in vindication of the greatness of these dramas may be wholly familiar and even commonplace. If so, I can only plead that I have never seen or heard any emphasis upon the particular element of greatness which I would suggest.

This pervasive quality, I ought to state at once, is simply that which all enduring literature must possess, the expression of the universal. Which, I suppose, we tacitly accept as an almost inevitable characteristic emerging almost everywhere in Shakespeare but which somehow does not get recognized in print. I do not mean especially the indirect and more subtle manifestations of the universal, suggested by the essentially epic nature of these plays as a grand pageant of English history presenting with a few omissions three and one-half centuries of national life. Nor the constant suggestion of the universal in human nature through the portrayal of individual characters. I mean that these characters are explicitly the spokesmen of human relations which change not from age to age. Frequently (and quite naturally) it is the kingly personages who out of the depths of their experience reflect upon the vicissitudes of worldly fortunes. It is Richard II, victim of false friends, who exclaims,

I have been studying how I may compare
This prison where I live unto the world;
And for because the world is populous
And here is not a creature but myself,
I cannot do it; . . .
I wasted time, and now doth time waste me;
For now hath time made me his numb'ring clock.

In the same play the King in a tensely dramatic scene just after his surrender of the crown gazes into a mirror and passionately asks:

Was this the face
That every day under his household roof
Did keep ten thousand men? Was this the face
That, like the sun, did make beholders wink?
Is this the face . . .
That was at last outfac'd by Bolinbroke?
A brittle glory shineth in this face;
As brittle as the glory is the face—

and he "dashes the glass against the ground."

Such graphic reminders of the mutability of royal fortunes constantly echo through the chronicle plays, from the earliest in the historical sequence up to perhaps the most familiar passage of this nature, in the climax of the whole succession, Henry VIII:

Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away ambition!
By that sin fell the angels; how can man then,
The image of his Maker, hope to win by't?
Love thyself last. Cherish those hearts that hate thee; . . .
Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace, . . .
Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's,
Thy God's, and truth's. . . .

In this noble injunction lies nothing less than a theme which is wrought out more or less distinctly through the very structure of Shakespeare's historical pageant. Closely related to the sentiment of Wolsey, just quoted, is the powerful description of "commodity" (as it is expressed in the Elizabethan word), or worldly success, drawn by the valiant Falconbridge in King John:

That smooth-faced gentleman, tickling Commodity,
Commodity, the bias of the world,—
The world, who of itself is poised well,
Made to run even upon even ground,
Till this advantage, this vile-drawing bias,
This sway of motion, . . .
Makes it take head from all indifferency,
From all direction, purpose, course, intent.

Naturally one of the most prominent themes of these plays is the relations between the various groups within the state and the conditions essential to the orderly progress of a whole people. More than half of the dramas represent civil strife, but always to deplore and condemn such conflict. Henry VI reveals the disorders arising from popular discontent and acutely analyzes the causes and the cures for popular uprisings. With equal insight does the ideal monarch Henry V ponder the responsibility of all rulers as he moves in disguise among his soldiers or keeps lonely vigil in his tent through the night. Read this extraordinary scene again and see how in matchless power the king faces without fear the overwhelming obligations and duties which weigh upon every leader. Apart from the accident of inherited position, he points out, "the king is but a man . . . his ceremonies laid by . . . he appears but a man." Only enlightened integrity of purpose and deep sense of social responsibility can satisfy the inmost yearning of the heart.

So, on the loftiest plane does Shakespeare universalize experience in well-nigh numberless instances. Those glimpses which I have just brought before your eyes are the kind which lend themselves to brief quotation because they generalize in concise aphoristic vein. But if you reread these dramas from this point of view you will be impressed with the pervasive suggestion of universal human relations emanating from the scenes. And I would respectfully urge that the discovery of this quality (if it is present) is the highest reward in the pursuit of literary values. Not to obscure for a moment all the other conspicuous features in this epic picture of England's history unfolded through no less than ten dramas, I would stress the constant fulfillment of literature's final and only enduring test, the synthesis of the particular in the general which Shakespeare has achieved just as faithfully through these chronicle plays as in the rest of his work.

And I would suggest that in some respects it is most difficult to meet this test in the representations of human life which are consistently drawn from actual established facts as in the personages and events of recorded history. At least the strong temptation is to be satisfied with the vivid portrayal of actuality. But Shakespeare, like every true artist, unconsciously exemplified the great statement enunciated by Aristotle: "Poetry (by which he meant drama) is more serious and philosophical than history because history is limited to the particular while poetry expresses the general." What then shall not be our admiration of him who openly takes the historical particular and lifts the facts into the realm of all ages and all climes? Shakespeare needs no defense from any one of us who are proud to enroll ourselves in the ever-increasing multitude of devoted readers. We need not therefore be concerned if important aspects of his art are not heralded among contemporary critics. Will it not be sufficient for us to rediscover his dramas of history for ourselves, and climb with him from the solid earth of facts to the heights of that enduring thought unbounded in time or place?

P. K.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Christmas Cactus

Through a long spring the Little Neighbor had watched a precious slip as it slowly developed its threadlike roots. Each day she gave the tumbler in the sunny kitchen window a half-turn, that the slip might grow symmetrically. At last it acquired a sufficient number of roots and was ready for potting. With unstinted care she mixed the soil (for a Christmas cactus must not be too richly fed), and arranged the broken bits of an old flower-pot in the bottom of the new pot. No one but herself could possibly know just how much that new pot meant in terms of toil, for she was a veritable "Martha-by-the-day" in her community, and her pennies were gained over a steaming washtub, or sometimes wielding a broom and dust mop, or again in polishing glass and silverware on the maid's day of freedom. Now, in this little green slip, one of her dreams might reach fruition, and she become the possessor of one of those awkward appearing plants whose sprawling fingers are usually tipped with flame-colored blossoms during the holiday season.

All summer, the More Elderly One, from her side of the fence, watched the progress of the infant plant. It grew amazingly. In fact, everything in the Little Neighbor's garden did. No one in the community has such tomatoes as she; no one quite captured the knack of growing cucumbers that actually produced fruit and did not "run to vine"; no beans were as plump as hers, nor were other cabbages such fine, solid heads as hers; and the cactus plant evidently took its cue.

Eventually, the cool days of autumn gave warning that the cactus must be taken indoors. With what care and watching! But apparently the plant did not sense a change of environment, and continued to thrive.

With the coming of cooler weather most of the neighboring ceased, for then it was that the More Elderly One became an extremely busy person. No longer were notes compared on the weight of tomatoes, the number of strawberries to a pint, or the height of hollyhocks. The daily to-ing and fro-ing and the ever increasing demands upon her time left the More Elderly One fewer and fewer moments in which to slip over to the Little Neighbor's kitchen, and so the cactus plant flourished without her always appreciative comments. In fact, the More Elderly One forgot it.

And then, on a memorable night when the wind shrieked and a blizzard raged, a blossom appeared on her writing table. Reaching home near midnight she found it, carefully placed in a small vase and surrounded by fronds of oxalis which at that late hour had folded themselves in slumber. As her eyes fell upon the brilliant blossom, the cares of the day dropped like a worn and tattered garment from her shoulders.

How like the Little Neighbor to share her bit of beauty! The More Elderly One attempted a gentle remonstrance, but her neighbor had no ears to listen and in her broken English she silenced all protests by saying, "I haf somding you like; den why not share? For why should I be hoarding my Christmas cactus? Da more I give, da more I get. You see, I am selfish."

Selfish? H-m-m. Perhaps. Yet of one thing, the More Elderly One is convinced: that no words have ever been more truly spoken than those with which her little neighbor closed their conversation: "Da more I give, da more I get."

Dog and Master

(To Pierrot)

You wag your tail
And gaze at me,
And I at you,
So dumbly true;
Each content on an old log
At the edge of the sea—
A dreaming man,
With the azure span
Of sky above,—
And a dog
Avowing his love.

LE BARON COOKE.

Fashion in Art

Fashion in art is a curious thing. Long years ago a painter so gifted as Sir Joshua Reynolds was prompted on his tour through Italy to note the works of the Caracci and the Bolognese School and to determine that they were nearly of the rank of his demigods, Raphael and Michelangelo. In his "Discourses" on his return to England he wrote pages in their praise, which we may read to-day. Yet in these pages we shall not find the names of Perugino, Botticelli, Pinturicchio, nor Ghirlandajo; painters whose art we delight to honor today and whose works blossomed on the walls of Italy when this great artist and earnest student of painting lingered over the now discredited art of the Eclectic School. Who shall say that when our present landscape school settles down to the realisation that earth has its anatomy, that a tree has its definite character of form, that the "planes that lie flat, and those which are vertical" are the two great qualities of a landscape, as Jean Francois Millet once told to my proper ears,—who shall say that when our landscape painters draw as Roussea, Corot, and Millet drew,—but that our painters of an earlier time, men who at least loved the shapes of things, as did Durand, Kensett, Church, and Bierstadt, may enjoy a recrudescence of esteem for their notable—if somewhat topographical—work?

For his great canvas, the "Rocky Mountains," Albert Bierstadt received twenty-five thousand dollars for his recompense. To-day, this picture has found a permanent place in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. It is the present pleasure of our public and many of our painters to decry the work of Bierstadt. But to stand before this picture and note its accurate drawing, the various knowledge of form that it displays, the manner in which the whole vast panorama is kept together, and the happy disposition of the various objects scattered through its foreground, one who knows something of the difficulties in making of a large canvas a harmonious and sustained composition, would be ill-inspired to deny the ability which has accomplished this work.—From "A Painter's Progress," by WILL H. LOW.

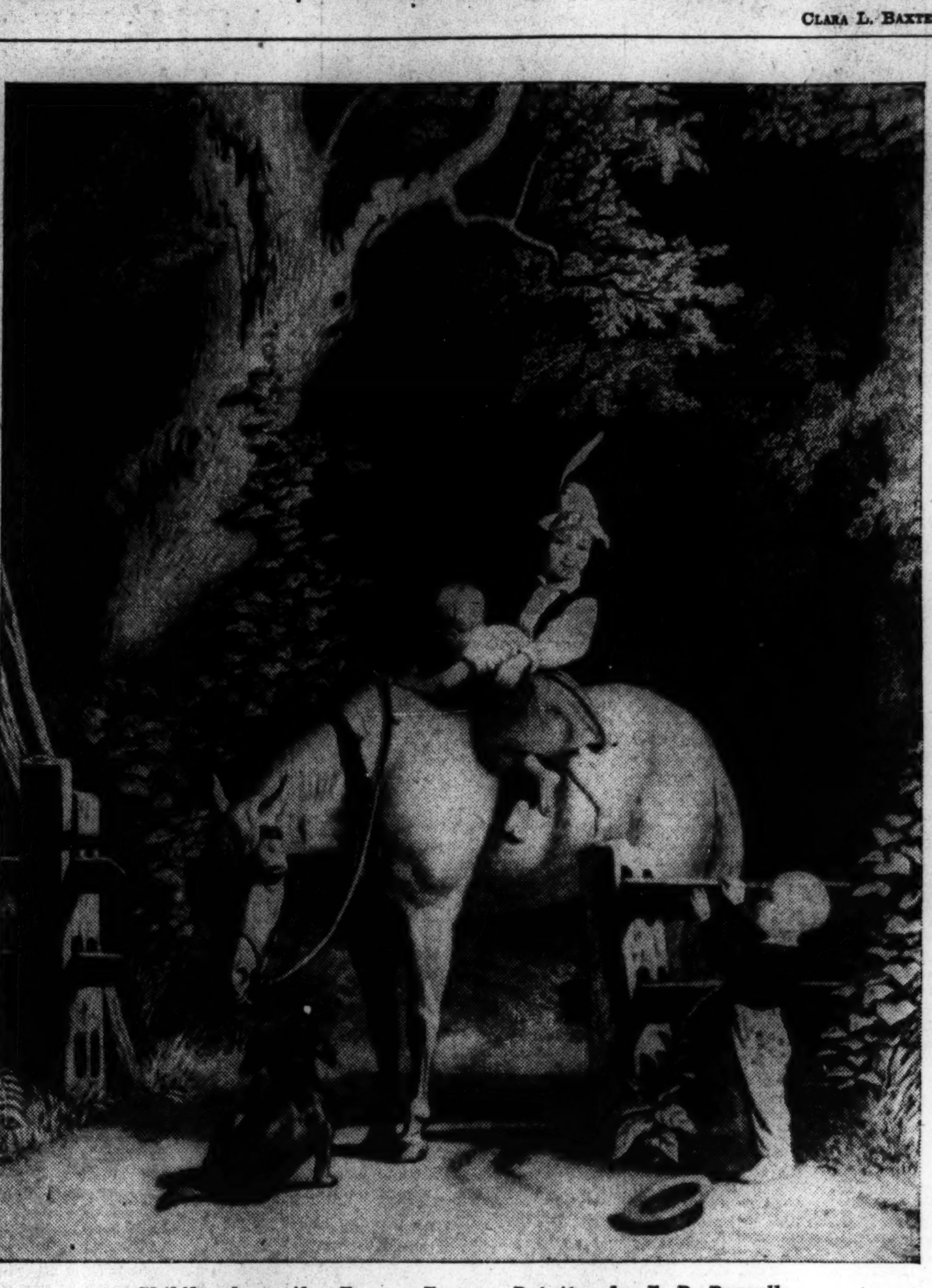
Alpine

White-crested mountain peaks
Glistening, forward-urged,
Like prows of gallant ships
Bulk toward the blue.
Brooding the silence lies,
On vast expanses,
Matchless in purity,
Glorious view!

Green velvet pine-fringes,
Snow-dusted, shimmering,
Press toward the peaks
From the gorges they shun.
Summertime chalets cling,
Tenantless, to the heights,
Roofs in the deep valleys
Glint in the sun.

Feather-curved ski-tracks
Chisel the nearer slopes.
Swift fly the skiers by,
Dominant, free,
While by the snowy trail,
Into a cloudless blue
Rises a red-berried
Mountain-ash tree.

CLARA L. BAXTER.



Childhood on the Farm. From a Painting by E. B. Bensell

BACK to the middle of the nineteenth century the painting of E. B. Bensell takes us, to "Home, Sweet Home," "The Old Oaken Bucket," and to the idyllic scenes of American farm life as it was in the milder, middle West, and away from the austerities of climate and of doctrine, which made childhood on a more northern farm too often a rather pinched and bleak affair.

These are American children outright. The boy on the horse is old enough to do some light farm work. Doubtless he went whistling to the field this morning, happy because he had been told he might drive the family horse and rake the scatterings of hay; or he may have ridden the lead horse for some heavy draught work. He has found some bright colored feathers and has tucked them into his hat band.

Now it is near evening. The harness, except the heavy work collar, has been taken from the horse and the boy is riding home, probably by way of the wood-lot to "bring up the cows." Waiting for him as he comes from the wood-lot are his sister and little brother. They want a ride. The horse, in sympathy with their pleas, has moved as near the post as she can get in order to make it possible for the little ones to mount. When the girl is once on and clinging for safety and balance to the horse's mane, the little fellow, forgetting his hat on the ground, will climb the fence and be helped to a place at the rear. We can almost hear the boy with the feathered cap say advisedly: "Now hold tight!" as he starts the willing horse toward home.

The artist has included detail with photographic exactness. We see the old oak tree, with its gnarled trunk picturing the fancied head of a cow, and the ivy in profusion clinging to its bark. We see the mullein near the post. We see the dog flicking a fly from his ear and intent upon keeping the horse quiet until the children are placed. We note how well the fence has been built; with what exactness the holes for the rails have been bored in the posts. We see the number and size of the trees and can form some estimate as to their age.

But all these are background for the horse and the children; bright, healthy, fun-loving children, enjoying their farm.

Transformation

When summer wearies of her loveliness,
Her brilliant colors and her gentle mood,
She turns her sun-wrought mantle inside out
And simulates a manner sternly rude.
Her warmest friend, though grieved at her caprice,
Spangles her snowy robe with glints of steel,
And hangs his crystals on her whited trees,
His full, prismatic colors to reveal;
Then winter blossoms into beauty, too,
And all the world is wonderful and new.

MARTHA BAILEY PROCTOR.

Wahre Ruhe

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes.

VIELE Menschen suchen fortgesetzt vergeblich dort Ruhe, wo keine Ruhe ist. Manche erklären, daß sie im Gebirge zu finden sei, andere suchen gern die Wälder und die Einsamkeit auf, und wieder andere ziehen einen heiteren Badeort am Meere vor. Jedes Jahr werden sorgfältiger ausgedachte und ausgedehntere Urlaubszeiten geplant, obgleich für alle Zeiten Jesu Einladung gilt: „Kommet her zu mir alle, die ihr mühselig und beladen seid; ich will euch erquicken".

Man kann in der Stille seiner Wohnung, im Drang der Geschäftsstunden oder auf einer Vergnügungsreise zu dem Christus gehen, und zwar durch Empfänglichkeit für die Ideen, die Gott Seinen Kindern immerdar mitteilt, und durch Nutzbarmachung dieser Ideen im täglichen Leben. Denn auf diese Art kommt man dem Christus näher, und nur so wird er offenbar. Dann ist die Verheißung erfüllt, und es herrscht der Friede, „welcher höher ist denn alle Vernunft".

Der Verfasser des Briefes an die Hebräer verstand, daß wahre Ruhe ein geistiger Zustand des Bewußtseins ist. Als er über diesen Gegenstand schrieb, betonte er die Tatsache, daß nur diejenigen Ruhe finden, die an Gott glauben. Er wußte, daß jeder Glaube an das Böse eine Störung des Denkens ist und wahre Ruhe verhindert.

Heutzutage ist bald jeder an den Stoß eines Automobils oder den Ruck eines Zuges bei plötzlich unterbrochener Geschwindigkeit gewöhnt. Mrs. Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, die die Bibel genau kannte, verstand das geistige Wesen wahrer Ruhe und wußte, daß das Gott entgegengesetzte Denken einen müde und ruhelos macht. Sie schreibt in "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 208): „Diese ununterbrochene Bewegung des Gesetzes der göttlichen Liebe gibt den Mühseligen und Beladenen Ruhe". Man braucht nur unter das Gleichmaß dieses Gesetzes der Liebe zu kommen, in der es keine Erschütterung und keinen Stoß gibt, um in Ruhe zu sein. Zu diesem Zwecke muß man Liebe üben, bis man seinen Nächsten ganz natürlich und unwillkürlich wie sich selber liebt. Langmut gehört zu den bleibenden Eigenschaften der Gottheit. Diese wahre Liebe beruhigt einen, anstatt das Denken mit Fragen zu beunruhigen, die sich gewöhnlich auf das eigene Ich und die eigene Wichtigkeit beziehen.

Übereinstimmend mit der Idee des ununterbrochenen Gleichmaßes schreibt Mrs. Eddy ferner (Retrospection and Introspection, S. 61): „Wenn du dir beim Einschlafen tatsächlich der Wahrheit der Christlichen Wissenschaft bewußt bist,—nämlich, daß des Menschen Harmonie sowenig wie das Gleichmaß des Weltalls gestört werden kann,—kannst du nicht mit Furcht oder Leiden irgendwelcher Art aufwachen". Wie ruhevoll wäre die Nacht, wenn diese Ermahnung beachtet würde!

Wahre Ruhe bedeutet nicht ein Aufhören der Tätigkeit, sondern ununterbrochene, harmonische Denktätigkeit. Gott ist immer tätig und doch immer in Ruhe. Könnte dieses Ruhen, auf die Menschen angewandt, nicht heissen, daß sie alles dem Prinzip überlassen sollen, daß sie in dem göttlichen Gesetz verharren sollen, das die Vollkommenheit stützt und erhält? So mancher versäumt, eine ihm anvertraute Arbeit zu vollenden, weil er sein Denken nicht auf das göttliche Gesetz gründet, das alles rechtschaffene Bemühen fördert, erhält und gelingen läßt. Lieber sagt er erleichtert aber irrtümlich: Ich bin fertig, und lehnt sich, vielleicht wegen größerer Müdigkeit, selbstzufrieden zurück, anstatt Gott zu loben für die göttliche Tatkraft, die immer zugegen ist, um durch ihn zu wirken und die Arbeit zu vollbringen, und anstatt auf dem unveränderlichen Gesetz zu ruhen, das alles aufrecht erhält, was Gott vollbringt.

Zuweilen ermüdet einen Menschen in seinem Denken gerade die Last des „Ich", des „Mich", des „Mein" und der „Meinen". Finge er an, seinen Haushalt, sein Geschäft, seine Kirche und sein Vaterland Gott anzuvertrauen und nur mit göttlicher Vollmacht und Unterstützung zu arbeiten, so wäre die Verantwortung nicht so persönlich, und er wäre nicht so schwer beladen.

Kurzum, wahre Ruhe ist ein Zustand wahren Bewußtseins, der dadurch erlangt wird, daß man das Denken zu dem von Christus Jesus aufgestellten Maßstab erhebt, indem man jeden Gedanken an eigene Schöpferkraft ausschließt und auf dem göttlichen Prinzip ruht, das jede Tätigkeit durch unermüdliche Tatkraft regiert.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Eighteen Years After

Once only did that enthusiasm (for geography) expose me to the derision of my schoolboy chums. One day, putting my finger on a spot in the very middle of the then white heart of Africa, I declared that some day I would go there. My chums' chaffing was perfectly justifiable.

I myself was ashamed of having been betrayed into mere vapouring. Nothing was further from my wildest hopes. Yet it is a fact that, about eighteen years afterwards, a wretched little stern-wheel steamboat I commanded, lay moored to the bank of an African river. . . . Away in the middle of the stream, on a little island nestling all black in the foam of the broken water, a solitary little light glimmered feebly, and I said to myself with awe: "This is the very spot of my boyish boast."—JOSEPH CONRAD, in "Last Essays."

True Rest

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANY continue to seek in vain for rest where there is no rest. Some declare that the mountains will provide rest; some favor the woods and solitude, while others prefer a gay seaside resort. Each year more elaborate and extensive vacations are planned, when all the while Jesus' invitation remains, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

One may go to the Christ in the quiet of one's own home, in the rush of office hours, or on the pleasure trip. It constitutes receptivity to the ideas which God eternally imparts to His children, and the utilizing of these ideas in daily experience, for thus is the Christ approached and made manifest. Then is the promise fulfilled, and the peace "which passeth all understanding" prevails.

The author of the epistle to the Hebrews understood that true rest is a spiritual state of consciousness. In writing upon the subject, he emphasized the fact that only those who believe in God find rest. He knew that any belief in evil constitutes a disturbing element in thought which prevents true rest.

In this day most people are familiar with the jolt of an automobile or the jerk of a train when the rhythm of their motion is interrupted. Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, who was a close student of the Bible, understood the spiritual nature of true rest, and knew that it is the thought opposed to God which makes one weary and restless. She says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 208), "This unbroken motion of the law of divine Love gives, to the weary and heavy-laden, rest." One has only to come under the rhythm of this law of Love, in which there can be no jar or shock, in order to be at rest. To do this one must practice loving until to love one's neighbor as oneself becomes natural and spontaneous. Loving-kindness partakes of the enduring qualities of divinity. This is the true love which rests one instead of disquieting thought with questions relating to self and self-importance generally.

In line with the idea of unbroken rhythm Mrs. Eddy also writes (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 61), "If you fall asleep, actually conscious of the truth of Christian Science,—namely, that man's harmony is no more to be invaded than the rhythm of the universe,—you cannot awake in fear or suffering of any sort." What a restful night would result if this admonition were heeded!

True rest does not mean cessation of activity, but the continuous harmonious activity of thought. God is always active, and yet always at rest. May not this resting, applied to humanity, be the leaving of all with Principle, and abiding by the divine law which upholds and maintains perfection? Many a man fails to finish fully a given piece of work by neglecting to bring his thoughts to rest upon the divine law which furthers, maintains, and prospers all righteous endeavor. Rather does he say with relief, but erroneously, I have finished, and sit back with a sense of self-gratification and, it may be, added weariness, instead of praising God for the divine energy ever present to operate through him to perform the work, and resting upon the unvarying law which upholds all that God performs.

Sometimes it is the very weight of "I," "me," "my," and "mine" in his thought which wearies a man. Should he begin to turn his household, his business, his church, and his country over to God, and work only as with authority and support from Him, the responsibility would not be so personal and he would not be heavy laden.

To sum up: True rest is a state of true consciousness, to be obtained by lifting thought to the standard set by Christ Jesus, putting out any sense of self as creative force, and resting upon the divine Principle, which governs every activity through tireless energy.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

A Baltic Woman's Lay

TRANSLATED FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A dawn chill and frosty. A star in the west
Beams on white, rigid trees, and sinks into rest.

The mists on the roofs shroud in mystery deep
The ice-frosted morn as it stirs from its sleep.

Low whispering winds sigh through daylight and dream,
And through hoar-frost wrapped trees with diamond-like gleam.

And I laugh and sing while darkness is fleeting,
For this is my homeland; and this its greeting.

Where far in the east the haze begins burning,
While in the far west the starlight is turning.

Where the fox's bark rings through fathomless snow,
And on hard-frozen lakes the elks come and go.

Where the warm breath steams; and the snow bird stays long—
There is my homeland! . . . Thus runs her song.

—ELSE HUECK-DEHIO, in "Deutsch-Amerika."

A Paumotuan House Warming

It was one of those places which set one to dreaming, which seem fashioned by nature for the enjoyment of a definite kind of experience. Seeing it, whether by day or by night, the most gregarious of men, I am sure, would have become suddenly enamored of his own companionship and the most prosaic would have discovered a second, meditative self which pleads for indulgence with gentle obstinacy. But, alas! my own unsocial nature gained but a barren victory, being robbed, at the outset, of the fruits of it, by the seventy-five convivial inhabitants of Rutiaro. Here within six hours was half the village at my door, and Puarei told me that the rest of it, or as many as were provided with canoes, was following. Evidently he had suggested the invasion. My new house needed warming—or the Paumotuan equivalent of that festival—so they had come to warm it.

Preparations were being made on an elaborate scale. The children were gathering green nuts for drinking and fronds for the cloth at the feast. Women and girls were grating the meat of ripe nuts, pressing out the milk for the miti haari; cleaning fish; preparing shells for dishes. Some of the men and the older boys were building native ovens—eight of them, each one large enough for roasting a pig. All of this work was being carried out under Puarei's direction and to the accompaniment of Kaupia's accordion. I wish that I might in some way make plain to others the unreal loveliness of the scene. It must be remembered that it took place on one of the loneliest of a lonely cloud of islands which lay in the midmost solitude of an empty ocean. The moonlight must be remembered, too, and how it lay in splinters of silver on the motionless fronds of the palms as though it were of the very texture of their polished surfaces. And you must hear Kaupia's accordion, and the shouts of the children as they dove into the pool of silvered foam. . . .

Puarei was in a gay mood . . . he made a splendid master of revels; . . . he led a dozen of the younger men in a dance which I had not seen before. It was very much like modern Swedish drill set to music, except that the movements were as intricate and graceful as they were exhausting. Three kinds of drums were used—one, an empty gasoline tin, upon which the drummer kept up a steady roll while the dance was in progress. The rhythm for the movements was indicated by three others, two of them beating hollowed cylinders of wood, while a third was provided with an old French army drum of the Napoleonic period. The syncopation was extraordinary. Measures were divided in an amazing variety of ways, and often when the opportunity seemed lost the fragments joined perfectly just as the next one was at hand. The music was a kaleidoscope in sound, made up of unique and startling variations in tempo, as the dance moved from one figure to the next.

At the close of it Kaupia took up her accordion again, and dancing by some of the women followed.—JAMES NORMAN HALL and CHARLES BERNARD NORDHOFF, in "Faery Lands of the South Seas."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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EDUCATIONAL

The American Student

As Found in a Southern College

"What the College Student Is After" Series—No. 7

Parents send boys and girls to college. Teachers urge them to go. But what reasons do students have for being students? What are students actually thinking about as against what they seem to be thinking about? The two writers of this series of articles have mingled for a day or two in each case with the campus throngs. Under the circumstances, these articles can be only dips into the subject and can in no way be conclusive. Their purpose is to provoke helpful discussion.

By JANET MABIE

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

COEDUCATION in the United States seems to merit two primary classifications, coeducation in the South and coeducation in the North. And even possibly a third, coeducation in the middle West. To me coeducation in the South had a differentiating atmosphere from coeducation in the North. For, while many southern students come to northern coeducational institutions, the flavor of such institutions in the South remains conspicuously southern.

While it seems to me that a considerable degree of equality has grown up on northern coeducational campuses, I did not feel that, in the South, there was nearly so well defined a leaning toward equality. Indeed, on one campus I visited, there seemed a concerted tendency among the girls not to pool their interests with the interests of the boys at all, but definitely to preserve a character of their own, of a certain independence.

One gets the feeling, from watching boys and girls at the College of William and Mary, for instance, that they are first southerners, with all that it conveys as to social structure, and then students. It is true there are students at William and Mary who are not of southern background. They are in the minority and they do not seem to retain an obtrusive sectional aspect after they get there.

Have Their Roots Down Deep

It seemed to me these boys and girls showed very clearly the effect of having their roots down deep in a prescribed order. They had been brought up together, and there were things they did do, and things they did not do, at once sharply defined and so natural to them that it flowed along with striking smoothness. The bulwark of such a system, if I am correct about it, is that those in it seem to be little aware of the changes that occur in the world outside the South, and that no properly adjusted boy or girl dreams of kicking over the traces, either to jeopardize his own self-respect or to risk testing the rules to see if they will give a little or have, perchance, become outmoded. And it seems certain that a system of conduct and adaptation which has held fast against the changing times must contain a strength it would be folly to decry, must be most sensitively adequate to the need.

In sorority houses, which are presided over by a chaperone and where there is uppermost the responsibility of adding to, if possible, and certainly never dimming the luster of the national chapter, it appeared that the girls becomingly accepted the rules that quite strictly governed their comings and goings, never thinking to wrangle over them as, no doubt, the boys would, similarly restricted. The average girl undergraduate of the South appears to be quite conservative. College removes her by a train ride from her mother, but not by emotion or a quality of parental affection, it is quite nice to see. The boys, on the other hand, swagger a little and seem to command that they be "treated like men," if the phrase means complete release from even the faintest apron-string implication.

I had thought that story-book manners among girls had disappeared from the earth, but I found myself walking into a sorority house dining room where the girls rose demurely to their feet and stood until I sat down, and took the trouble to seem to be interested in my staying. They were completely free, so far as I could judge, of what always seems to me the righteous suspicions of young people who think someone older than themselves has come along to have a look at them and see if they are behaving.

I went into a class where a portion of Chaucer was being almost brilliantly explained by a young and personable professor. This professor apparently had the habit of putting a straight-back chair on top of his desk to form a makeshift reading desk, and then laying his reference books on the seat of it.

At appropriate points the professor asked questions. They seemed to me very unexacting questions. It seemed interesting that more boys were able to answer them than girls and that neither boys nor girls answered them with any show of originality. In some instances it might be necessary for an explanation of this to fall back on the rather bewildering reply of a little boy in an intermediate school who complained to his teacher that she "did not ask the questions that brought the answer."

It may be that what seems the normally higher degree of conservatism among girls in coeducational institutions, which might tend to show itself in a reticence of expression, was at the bottom of this. The professor seemed resolved to put forth his best efforts and hope for the best.

Best Tradition of the South

In the main it is the youth of homes that are not outstanding in wealth but which contain the best tradition of the South which is to be found on the southern coeducational campus. Aside from a comparatively small proportion of students impelled thither by that always nebulous desire for a few years of college, the most readily identifiable motive back of the enrollment I understood was a vision of service. There seemed evidence that it was not merely a vision of self service, in the way that the student, being in the world and therefore more or less obligated to earn a living and to pay something for the privilege of occupying space, must prepare himself for a profession or vocation or to become the head or core of a home. But service in its more italicized meaning. Service to the community, the service which "with proud reasonableness" subordinates gain to self.

William and Mary, according to its dean of men, who is an alumnus of the college, thinks the students are all right. The college is not by any means without its problems, in the form of students who must still discover that background and training have not properly endowed them to take a liberal arts course, but who nevertheless do, awfully, want an A. B. degree, "without having to take all that Latin junk." It is even not without students who haven't the foggiest notion what they want at all. This latter situation seems one to which colleges, without much dissent, must own up to with the simple remark, "Aren't we all?"

Otherwise, the academic situation seems to run practically true to form, giving little undue profit-and-loss worry. "I hear a lot of talk," this dean said, "about wild college youth. My official duty does not extend to the women students. But I find the boys all right at heart. A little coltish now and then. Occasionally using poor judgment. Once in a very long time intentionally in revolt, on more or less important points. But at heart they are all right. As all right as any cross-section of the people is. They have their problems. In the main they are willing to face them courageously. To realize that, in the last analysis, they must make decisions of conduct and attitude. That not to do that, indeed, not only is wasteful, but defrauds them as well of an integral part of life, which is learning how to live."

I heard a girl who was an exception to the general run say, hastily, "Oh, this place is behind the times." I think some comparative trifle prompted her, and it was probably not a sober or sustained judgment. In a certain way I think William and Mary is behind certain aspects of the times. It has been careful not to make departures from the accepted order. It goes about its business with a certain stately step. This is, perhaps, one reason why there tends to be a lower percentage of social and moral outburst, or even catastrophe than occasionally shows itself in college communities.

William and Mary College was a man's college for a long time. When the girls were admitted it was upon the explicit understanding, though in slightly less abrupt words, that "they must behave themselves." According to administrative officers in constant contact with both and therefore reasonably cognizant of day-in, day-out adjustment between student and college, with the accompanying skeins of sentimental and romantic color needing tact and judgment for a balance, I gathered that the girls had done this rather well.

Brought Up by Hand

The student, from the moment of entrance, is brought up by hand, so to speak, through the joint influence of the so-called Indian Handbook, a compilation of the college Christian Associations, and the handbooks of the student government associations. There is a functional honor system. There is an immense and lively William and Mary pride. I should not want to be in the shoes of the student who flew in its face. Chaperones and house mothers are distinctly on the job.

When I was there I found a pretty lively student opinion among the girls about smoking. Smoking is forbidden girls at William and Mary. The rule explicitly relates to college property but it is understood to be a matter of individual pride not to smoke off college property.

As is inevitably true, in relation to any such rule, a certain proportion of the girls adhere to it without question, while a certain other portion does wish to smoke.

I found there was a distinct reluctance among the girls to adopt the habit of doing things on the sly. On the other hand, if they did not they must give up smoking, or get caught and penalized. They had no wish to get caught and penalized. Nor did they want to bind themselves to give up smoking unless and until they were convinced, as a matter of individual judgment, it was right.

The women's student government association contains members who hope the college administration will settle the matter by admitting that the problem should be one of individual decision. The girls seem very mixed up in their own thought about the whole thing. They do not want to fly in the face of discipline. They do not like to be dragooned into conducting themselves as though they believed smoking was a moral sin. They do not want to be tempted to sneak. They want to find out for themselves what was the best thing to do. After all, distasteful as the subject may be to many, it seemed to me to show a certain innate courage and honesty with respect to the whole field of human behavior, that they wanted not just to explode and do what they liked, but to think seriously, and reach an agreement as to what was best.

These students are always given plenty of warning in matters of discipline. It isn't very easy to "get fired right out" of William and Mary, as it is put, for more than one disregarded warning. I think there is a distinct meaning to an assertion made to me. "A southern girl or boy would be ashamed to get dismissed from William and Mary."

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Young Engineer Trying His Skill With Match Boxes at School of H. F. Geist.

Supporting the Child's Fondness for Making Things, in Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

A CHILD'S fondness for forming things from all kinds of objects should be encouraged, maintains H. F. Geist, a teacher at the School Academy, a model school, in Halle, central Germany. For this purpose he has developed a special method. A small child does not express itself with a pencil on paper at first, but takes hold of bits of wood, glass, wire, cloth, of buttons, cotton reels, of grass and stones, he says.

The child's imagination supplies what the material may lack and what the unskilled fingers may fail to accomplish. A rag doll becomes a fairy queen and a cardboard box her chariot. This desire of the child to express itself, its ability to view work critically, its aptness to make experiments, its readiness to discover new possibilities of use for the small and frequently discarded objects around us, should be fostered, Herr Geist declares. The child should be helped and guided to discover new uses for the material it has selected, and it should also be permitted to learn from its own experiences. Thus the child's vision will expand, it will learn to use even trifling objects, and thereby discover value in the apparently valueless. When it has grown up, it will have learned to make its own investigations, it will understand that in order to do a thing well one must know something about it, it will view political and other movements more critically, test them more thoroughly and be more tolerant. It will also have much to fill its leisure time with. These are some of the conclusions Herr Geist has come to from observation of the children he instructs who are drawn, primarily, from the poorer working classes.

Listening to Herr Geist's enthusiastic explanations, one suddenly realizes something of the vast range of possibilities which even the humblest material possesses. Corrugated cardboard, for instance, is a seemingly uninteresting material to form things from. Yet a closer investigation reveals unexpected aspects. It has, for instance, two sides: a plain and a wavy one. One can stick straw or wire through the little tubes. It can be bent, broken, softened in water. One can build with it, test its ability to support weights. Still plainer is ordinary cardboard. But cylinders made of it, filled with glass, give a different tone to those filled with paper or wood. This opens the way to music, and the children can make their own instruments by using long and short cylinders filled with different materials.

Another interesting material is cloth. It can be hard or soft, rough or smooth, cold or warm, thick or thin. Having discovered these qualities the child may begin to make compositions. Or take wire. Children find little ends almost anywhere. A vast and intriguing field is color. To begin with water colors. How do they run on paper when they are watery? Each color runs differently. And so on. Or take oil colors. How does oil look on tar, on wood, paper, plaster of paris? What effect is produced when one uses a brush, a stick, or a comb to paint with? "What wealth of possibilities," Herr Geist added when he had explained all this.

The same experiments and investigations are made by the children in the drawing groups. They paint on ordinary paper, on newspaper, or wall paper. The last especially offers a great variety of possibilities. Some children deliberately adapt their colors to those of the wall paper and utilize its designs in their pictures. Said a little girl after having selected a light blue paper with a dark, cloud-like design: "I am going to paint a woman going to a marriage, and" (pointing to the design) "these are the clouds." The boys are more apt to ignore both color and background. Children, when left to themselves, use color boldly and revel in bright shades. A green locomotive traveling over a green meadow with a blue sky and very black smoke is an example.

Some of the pictures are primitive, but Herr Geist does not mind, as children, he explains, are prone to draw or paint only essential things, often only hinting at them. They draw with a great sense of reality, to them the picture is very much alive.

A young maiden who had drawn with charcoal a long animal, presumably a horse, standing in a wood of fir trees, suddenly rubbed her handkerchief over the picture, covering it with a gray haze. "That is air for the animal to breath," she said. One can draw with one hand, but one can also draw with both hands at the same time. And who has discovered the manifold ways one can move a graphite pencil over paper continually producing new designs by merely turning it in different ways, drawing with its broad side, its narrow side or by turning it.

The pupils under Herr Geist's direction also coöperate in making things. It is seen how many Japanese lanterns one boy can make in one hour, and how much time can be saved if eight boys coöperate, each making one special part. "What shall we do in the time thus saved?" it is asked. In this manner the boys and girls learn something about coöperation, mass production, working hours and—employment—all of them questions with which they will soon come into close, personal contact. The improved ability to investigate and criticize in a constructive way; the opportunity to test its own abilities and likings should help the child, Herr Geist maintains, to find a profession suited to its abilities.

A little exhibition arranged in Berlin gave proof of some of the work of Herr Geist's pupils. Ingenious and sometimes amusing were the portraits, parts of which consisted of bits of cloth, buttons, matches, threads of wool not unlike the pictures of modernist artists who sometimes like to call themselves "Primitives."

Here is a lovely game. Paste the photograph of an airship, train or house on cardboard or paper, draw little boys and girls on a piece of paper, cut them out and let them climb all over the ship or train and look out of the windows of the house by pasting them on the photographs.

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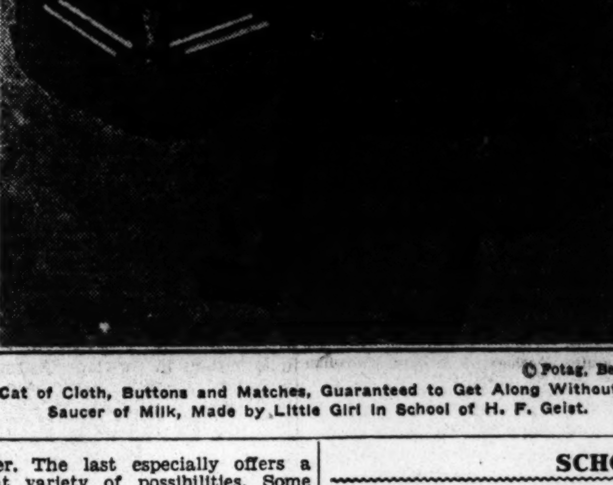
H. F. Geist Working With His Pupils.



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Cat of Cloth, Buttons and Matches, Guaranteed to Get Along Without a Saucer of Milk, Made by Little Girl in School of H. F. Geist.

The Parent

Teaching Obedience

Obedience has usually to be definitely taught. At a very early age there cannot be much explanation given, though obedience needs to be insisted on from the start. But it is a fact that the child quickly feels the attitude of the one demanding obedience; and if that attitude is right, and it is firmly and tactfully made, even the little child will almost always comply with the request gladly. However, just as soon as it is possible to take the child into one's confidence, and to explain the reason for requests of obedience, it is well to do so. We want our children to be thinkers, and to do right because they see it is right. Here they need to learn as well, that they must comply quickly even if they cannot themselves see the logic of the situation.

I have found it very helpful to make a lesson of teaching and practicing "quick obedience." By way of illustration: First I will explain the importance of prompt obedience. On the part of the performer, it shows a loving, willing heart; it shows an alert listener, and a quick doer. At the same time it means protection to the child, from the unfailing consequences of disobedience. I illustrate these points with stories. Then we have our "practice." In the event of there being several children, they are sent to do different tasks immediately, watching well that nothing intervenes between them and the act. They are shown how to answer at such times an unintentional interruption on the part of someone else, and so on. Then they are sent all over the house, and their names called. They must immediately answer from just where they are, and then come to the caller. If this is made a daily lesson for a few days, whenever needed, the children enjoy it, and a good habit is formed, and you will find that quick response throughout the day is the result.

I have used this method and proved its soundness. Friends have remarked on the ready response and obedience of children taught in this way.

G. A.

If You Enjoy This Column

Readers who enjoy seeing the Parent Column on the Educational Page will help it to appear if they will send in short, helpful letters for the column to print. We have a few letters on hand but they are unsuitable as to length and cannot be cut down because somewhat diffuse and rambling. Experience has shown that letters printed in this column are deeply appreciated by parents and others interested in children.

A letter suitable for publishing should be written clearly, and on one side of the paper. It preferably should be fairly short, that is, not over 400 words, and should share with others interested in children some helpful and workable thought concerning them or experience in guiding them. The correspondent's full name and address are needed for our files, but only the town and the writer's initials will be printed with the letter. —The Editors.

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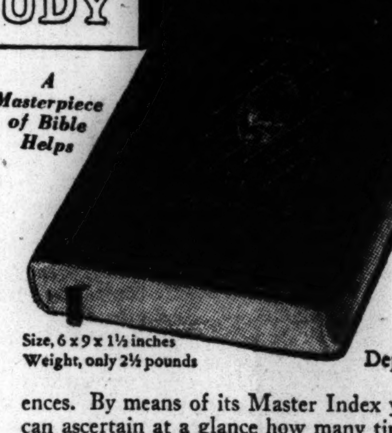

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IN THE SHIP LANES

SO FREQUENT have been reports of contracting for the launching or the delivery of new merchant vessels during the past year or two, that it is timely to review the ships built in 1930 as an indication of the surprising number being added to the American merchant marine.

A list of ships launched or delivered has been compiled by the National Council of American Shipbuilders, and taking merely the privately owned vessels to be used for commercial purposes and carrying passengers, as well as cargo—there were, in fact, no exclusively cargo ships ordered—the vessels enumerated are as follows:

Name	Line	Gross Tonn. Approx.
Borinquen,	N. Y. & Porto Rico S. S. Co.	7,000
Mariposa,	Matson, Navigation Co.	18,500
Monterey,	Matson, Navigation Co.	18,500
Morro Castle,	Ward Line	11,300
Oriente,	Ward Line	11,300
President Hoover	Dollar S. S. Co.	21,000
(Unnamed),	Dollar S. S. Co.	21,000
Santa Clara,	Grace Line	9,400
Excalibur,	Export S. S. Co.	8,500
Exchorda,	Export S. S. Co.	8,500
Exeter,	Export S. S. Co.	8,500
Excambion,	Export S. S. Co.	8,500

Others Contracted For

In addition to the vessels above, which, together with some yachts and tankers, aggregated 27 ships of 272,000 gross tons, there were contracts let for several other large ships. Most notable among these, of course, were the two United States Lines' ships of 30,000 tons each, the keel of one of which already has been laid; also another vessel for the Matson Line, of 18,500 gross tons, together with half a dozen moderate-sized vessels for the United Fruit Company and various tankers and car-ferries. It is of note that the total number of ways now available in the United States is 82, of which 62 are on the Atlantic coast. If all of these ways were occupied the normal employment in the shipyards would approximate 41,000. The industry is now operating at 50 per cent of its normal capacity, although even this is a decided evidence of progress over the lean years following the war.

Randall Replaces Cunningham

When the steamship Leviathan, of the United States Lines, cleared from New York on her last eastward crossing, Capt. A. B. Randall was on the bridge in place of Commodore Harold A. Cunningham, who recently resigned. The latter was offered a position with a steamship company ashore and decided to abandon the sea, at least for the present. This caused a promotion all along the line, with Captain Randall, formerly of the steamship George Washington, taking the Leviathan; Capt. George Fried of the America, taking the George Washington; and other promotions in the smaller vessels of the company.

Captain Randall will be given the rank of commodore. The first captain of the Leviathan, when it entered service under the American flag—Herbert A. Hartley—never attained this rank. When Captain Cunningham succeeded him he was shortly made commodore, in order that his position as master of the Leviathan would carry sufficient dignity, in view of the fact that the skippers of several large foreign-flag ships are rated as commodores of their fleets. With the two new vessels coming out for the United States Lines within the next two years, there will be two other large commands open to masters of United States Lines ships, as the new vessels will be of 30,000 gross tons.

Foreign Travel Booklet

George E. Marsters, Inc., of 248 Washington Street, Boston, has just issued a 70-page booklet of European tours, in which are listed the numerous voyages possible, together with the rates in various types of accommodations. The company calls attention to the fact that steamship lines have reduced their fares for the better class of staterooms; that hotel rates will be lower—in Italy all rates being reduced 10 per cent; and that other concessions have been made. The booklet will be sent free to anyone desiring it.

Steamship Schedules

The North German Lloyd Line has substituted the steamship Berlin for the General von Steuben on the West Indies cruises out of New York Jan. 31 and Feb. 17.

The Cunard Line has returned to its old schedule of departure for the express ships out of New York and, beginning with the Berengaria, leaving March 31, that vessel and the Aquitania will sail on Tuesdays at midnight, instead of Wednesdays at noon, as shown in the current schedules. The Mauretania will sail at 5 p. m. on Wednesdays.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES
FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, Feb. 5
American Banker, American Merchant, for London; Deutschland (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Rotterdam, Holland America, on Mediterranean cruise.

Friday, Feb. 6
Westernland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Ile de France, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Western World, Munson, for east coast South America.

Saturday, Feb. 7
Aquitania, Cunard, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Minnekahda, Atlantic Transport, for Plymouth, Boulogne, London; Alaunia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool; Aurania, Cunard, for Halifax, Plymouth, Havre, London; Stavangerfjord, Norwegian America, for Bergen, Stavanger, Oslo; Teno, Chilean, for west coast South America; Santa Teresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Tuesday, Feb. 10
Bremen (12:05 a. m.), North German Lloyd, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen; Conte Grande (12:15 a. m.), Lloyd Sabaudo, for Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa.

Wednesday, Feb. 11
Volendam, Holland America, on West Indies cruise; Duchess of Bedford, Canadian Pacific, on West Indies cruise.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Wednesday, Feb. 11
Matsonia, Matson, for Honolulu.

Friday, Feb. 13
President Madison, Dollar, for Orient.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Monday, Feb. 9
Virginia, Panama Pacific, for New York; El Salvador, Panama Mail, for New York.

Saturday, Feb. 14
City of Los Angeles, Lasseo, for Honolulu.

ARRIVALS
DUE NEW YORK

Thursday, Feb. 5
Alaunia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Belfast, Glasgow, Halifax.

Friday, Feb. 6
Bremen, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; New York, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Conte Grande, Lloyd Sabaudo, from Genoa, Naples.

Sunday, Feb. 8
Cameronia, Cunard, from Glasgow.

Monday, Feb. 9
American Merchant, American Merchant, from London; Minnewaska, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; Adriatic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh, Halifax; Stuttgart, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Cherbourg, Cobh, Halifax; Venezuela, Panama Mail, from San Francisco, Los Angeles; California, Panama Pacific, from San Francisco, Los Angeles; Santa Clara, Grace, from west coast South America.

Tuesday, Feb. 10
President Harding, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Mauretania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg.

SWEDEN SHOWS WORLD HOW TO AVOID SLUMPS

(Continued from Page 1)

keep would be entirely beyond his means. Nevertheless, he is not lacking in comforts; many workers own their own homes and have a little saved besides. Some foodstuffs are cheaper than in the United States and flats suitable for workingmen's quarters rent for about half the price paid in this country.

Sweden need not have any great concern for a period of slackening activity. Its domestic industries, including building, are relatively well occupied and to some extent the available man power, that would be released from the export industries affected by possible curtailment might find work elsewhere.

Electric railways are successfully operated in Sweden and plans are now under way to push the construction of a state-owned electric railway between Stockholm and Malmo. Practically all needed material can be furnished by Swedish manufacturers from locomotives to the spikes in the ties.

With the present low prices, the time must be considered extremely favorable for such an undertaking. In addition to this electrical railway there are hydroelectrical developments that might profitably be undertaken, although the country already produces a large amount of electrical energy. Roads, for which there is growing need in Sweden as elsewhere, also could be constructed.

This would, of course, mean large outlays on the part of the Swedish Government, but it is the way in which the country has heretofore solved its unemployment problem and unless overdone it is as sensible as for the farmer to overhaul his implements during the winter.

Strong Financial Position

The Swedish Government is in a strong financial position, with state assets valued at $858,555,000 as on June 30, 1930, against a public debt of $482,614,000. Practically all state assets are revenue producing. To make these improvements seems a logical course to follow. While the projects entail outlays of capital they also become sources of added revenues.

Swedish tax rates are progressive and not excessive in the lower ranges of income, from a European point of view, although the rates are quite high when compared with the United States. In the past there has been no dole system in Sweden. Unemployed, whenever possible, have been given employment at public undertakings but at wages lower than the prevailing rates. This encourages the worker to find employment elsewhere as conditions improve.

Formerly the greater part of the population was occupied in agriculture but now only about 38 per cent are engaged therein. Industry affords a livelihood to about one-third of the inhabitants. The balance is engaged in commerce, transportation, government works, teaching and so on.

Less than 10 per cent of Sweden's 175,150 square miles is under cultivation but 60 per cent of its total area is covered with forest. The country possesses large deposits of rich high-grade iron ore, in addition to several minor deposits of other minerals, but is deficient in coal and other fuel resources.

The lack of fuel has acted as an incentive to the invention of various types of engineering products embodying fuel saving and greater efficiency. Quality is the primary consideration of Swedish manufacturers.

The Swedes dislike waste of any kind and most of their principal plants and factories reflect this attitude, being equipped with modern machinery and employing efficient methods of production. In addition to the establishments at home, several Swedish concerns, whose products are based on Swedish inventions, have established branch factories abroad.

Swedish Foreign Trade

Many Swedish products entering into foreign trade are contracted for considerably in advance of delivery. This fact may explain the ability of certain export industries to maintain a satisfactory level of output in spite of the general recession. This, for example, explains the heavy shipments of iron ore during the first six months of 1930 and the unusual amount of new tonnage constructed and delivered by Swedish shipyards, mostly on foreign accounts.

Mechanical and chemical pulps likewise were contracted for considerably in advance. The increase in the production of telephone and telegraph equipment corresponds to the expansion of the international interest of a prominent Swedish telephone company. The high level of output of cream separators is perhaps in some measure due to the trend in several countries to change from crop raising to dairy farming.

From the above it will be seen that Sweden is mostly engaged in producing necessities for which there is constant demand. And in all instances it is safe to say that the products have found a ready market because of their excellent quality.

But even so, some of these exports would feel the effect of a prolonged general depression. Orders for new ships will not come in unless there is a decided improvement in the freight market. The marvel is that orders have not been canceled. Advanced orders for chemical pulp are at a very low level. The output of cream separators may likewise decline, for unless the general agricultural situation improves only a few farmers will be able to buy additional equipment, however useful it may be.

This may sound as if Sweden is faced with a decline in some of its principal exports, a situation that is generally admitted by Swedish manufacturers.

Depression in the United States began from within, while in Sweden it is outside influences which are bringing about a slowing up of activity. For example, the depression in America is partly laid to the New York stock market crash, extremely low prices on certain agricultural products, drought, and consequent lower purchasing power of a large part of the American population. In addition to these causes, the sharp drop in prices of many raw materials, followed by lower prices on finished goods, resulted in cautious buying on the part of the wholesale and retail dealers, smaller orders, limited industrial production, and unemployment.

In Sweden the effect of the stock market crash was limited almost entirely to internationally quoted Swedish shares. Although quotations on the Stockholm Bourse have registered a steady decline of late, in sympathy with the international tendency, the buying power of the people has not been noticeably affected thereby.

The Swedish depression is practically limited to certain export industries. Curiously enough the first branch of industry to lay off workers was a prominent ball and roller bearing company and the action was said to be necessary on account of a lower demand for its products from the American automobile industry.

Other industries affected by the international depression include the iron ore mining, on account of the limited output by the German iron and steel industry, while the Swedish pulp and paper industry is suffering from a slackening of demand in its principal export fields. The lumber industry is hard pressed by Russian competition.

Sweden, then, finds itself eased over certain economic ruts by its relative self-dependence and the attitude of its workers.

Peace Group Tests Members on Court

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—In order to ascertain the extent of sentiment within its membership on the question of American adherence to the World Court, the American Peace Society released today a referendum on the subject in the form of a report prepared by a bipartisan committee of distinguished friends and foes of the tribunal.

Arguments for and against adherence are set forth in parallel columns. There is also a statement favoring American participation by Prof. Philip C. Jessup, of Columbia University, and another opposing by C. C. Dill (D.), Senator from Washington.

The results of this referendum will be presented to the President of the United States, to each member of the Senate, to the Secretary of State and other interested persons.

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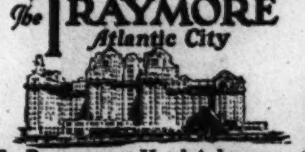

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STOCKS STILL APPEAR TO BE MARKING TIME

Market Is Sluggish and Moves in Narrow Range Closing Strong

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—The stock market again stalled in dead center today.

An encouraging development was the drying up of liquidation of the U. S. Government obligations in the bond division, but that was not sufficiently inspiring to budge the inert share market.

Stocks closed with a strong tone. Rallying tendencies in the last hour moved the market out of a rut, although trading was still dull.

Atchison, Johns-Manville, Loew's, Columbian Carbon and Foster Wheeler were up 2 to 2½, and there were advances of about a point in New York Central, Union Pacific, American Telephone, American Can, Bethlehem Steel, Allied Chemical and Eastman Kodak.

Auburn Auto soared 5. Sales approximated 1,200,000 shares.

Hudson Motor declined on publication of its 1930 statement, showing net of only 20 cents a share, which failed to include a large charge-off for development, taken directly from surplus. The stock recorded a low record for the present shares. The motor trade, however, expects gradual improvement this month. Output may reach about 220,000 units, contrasted with about 175,000 in January.

"Water Over the Dam"

Frisco and Rock Island reflected apprehension over the dividends which are scheduled for consideration at the directors' meetings tomorrow. Frisco earned little more than half the current annual dividend in 1930, and Rock Island a little less than two-thirds.

U. S. Industrial Alcohol was sold in expectation of an unfavorable earnings statement; in view of the sharp reduction in alcohol prices. The stock was at the lowest price since 1925.

While it has been argued that the 1930 earnings statements represent "water over the dam," the stock market seems inclined to the view that they at least show the distance to be covered before corporate profits are back to a level in reasonable balance with present capitalization. Industrial recovery thus far in the new year has been of merely a seasonal character.

Commission houses still described the prospect of soldier bonus legislation as an ominous and imponderable factor, although there was perhaps less inclination to be alarmed over the prospect of a sudden clogging of the security markets by trying to offer some $3,000,000,000 in Government bonds all at once.

The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks showed a further reduction of $46,000,000 in loans on securities, indicating a deflation for January of about $500,000,000. Other, or commercial loans, sagged $40,000,000. On the other hand, the January commercial insolvency record was distinctly unfavorable, showing an even larger gain than normal for the first month of the year. Credit conditions remained stationary.

Government Bonds Better

The ebbing tide in the quoted value of United States Government securities that continued for more than a week with almost unprecedented swiftness was stemmed, at least temporarily, today.

Apprehension over the prospect of a large bond issue to cash veterans' insurance certificates apeared to have subsided, at least among holders of Government securities, for the group displayed an upward trend as the volume of offerings dwindled to small proportions.

It was the first time in more than a week that Governments had sold above the previous day's closing prices and bond men nurtured the hope that most of the liquidation had passed. Domestic corporate investment obligations also reflected the improved sentiment, the recessions in some high-grade bonds being matched by fractional advances in other issues with the group as a whole much steadier.

In a small turnover contrasting sharply with the daily volume of transactions in the last five sessions, both Libertys and long-term Treasury issues firmed. Treasuries, which led the decline, showed the largest average gains. At current prices the yields on the three longest term Government issues outstanding, the 4¼s, 4s and 3¾s, have risen to between 3.44 and 3.40 per cent, compared with a little more than 2 per cent at their peak prices a fortnight ago.

While reports in bond circles indicated that some of the liquidation in Governments last week came from banks as well as corporations and individual investors, the holdings of reporting Federal Reserve Banks increased $46,000,000 in the week ended Jan. 28, and on that date were $1,314,000,000 above a year ago. However, the bulk of the liquidation has taken place since the period covered by the report. In recent weeks reporting banks have been sellers rather than buyers of Governments.

The prospect of the Peruvian Government halting service on its external debt until the country returns to normalcy brought further offerings of bonds of that country and declines averaged about a point. According to latest figures, the total amount of Peruvian bonds outstanding is $87,525,500. There was some scattered selling in other Latin American bonds, but otherwise the foreign list was steady to firm.

ATLANTIC PIPE ACQUISITION

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. Feb. 3 (AP)—The Atlantic Pipe Line Company has taken over the properties of the Gulf Coast Pipe Line Company in the Refugio Oil Field. The consideration was said to have been approximately $4,000,000. Involved in the deal was a 28-mile pipe line from Refugio to Harbor Island near Port Arkansas, tank farms and gathering facilities at Refugio and Terminal facilities. About $750,000 worth of crude oil in storage passed to the Atlantic.

SCOTT PAPER CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3—Scott Paper Co. reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net of $986,846 after depreciation, interest, federal taxes, etc., equivalent, after preferred dividends, to $5.06 a share on 162,059 no-par shares of common, compared with $893,250, or $4.67 a share on 155,840 common shares in 1929.

NORTHERN PAPER MILLS

CHICAGO, Feb. 3—Northern Paper Mills reports for the year ended Dec. 31 a net of $370,202, after charges, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to $4.85 a share, on 78,658 shares of common, compared with $364,443, or $4.90 a share, on 68,658 shares in 1929.

TECK-HUGHES GOLD MINES, LTD.

TORONTO, Feb. 3—Teck-Hughes Gold Mines, Ltd., reports for the quarter ended Nov. 30 net income of $737,810 after taxes and depreciation.

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 Range High	Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 3	Feb. 2
12⅞	9	..	Abitibi	1500	11⅞	10⅝	11⅝	11
46⅝	40	6	Abitibi pf	400	47	46	47	..
21⅛	16⅛	1.60	Adams Ex	2000	20¼	19⅛	20	20¼
23½	21½	1.40	Addressograph	200	23	23	23	23½
103¾	92½	3¶	Air Reduc	1200	96⅛	94⅝	96	95
9⅜	7⅝	.60	Airway El	1300	9½	8⅞	8⅞	9¼
½	¼	..	Ajax Rubber	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	½
9⅜	7	.40	Alaska Jun	4200	9	8¾	9	8¾
10⅜	7¾	..	Alleghany	2800	9⅞	9⅛	9½	9⅞
179½	153½	6¶	Allied Chem	400	158⅜	156	158	157¾
38⅝	32⅞	3	Allis-Chal	1400	35¼	34¼	35⅛	35⅛
61	54⅝	3¶	Am Bk Note	200	58	58	58	58
122½	118	7	Am Brake pf	10	122¼	122¼	122¼	122
56½	45¼	7	Am Br Bv pf	20	52½	52½	52½	..
116⅝	106¼	4¶	Am Can	13100	111⅞	110½	111⅞	110¾
34½	27	6	Am Car & F	100	31½	31½	31½	31¼
43¼	38¼	2¶	Am Chicle	1200	43	42⅝	43	42½
19½	15	2.40	Am Colortype	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
10½	9	..	Am Com Alc	100	9	9	9	..
13	9	1	Am En Til	400	11½	11	11⅛	..
24⅝	19	..	Am European	300	24⅛	24	24	..
35½	26¾	..	Am & FPw	3800	30⅛	29⅝	30	30
85	74	6	Am & FP 6	400	80	79½	79½	80⅛
27⅜	23⅜	3¶	Am Ice	200	25½	25⅛	25⅛	25¼
21⅞	18½	2¶	Am Int Corp	700	19⅞	18⅞	19⅛	19
26⅞	20⅜	..	Am Loco	200	24	24	24	..
81	72¼	7	Am Loco pf	100	80	80	80	79¼
5⅛	3½	..	Am Mach & Met	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅛
19¼	16⅝	..	Am Metals	400	17¾	17⅜	17¾	17½
52¾	45	1¶	Am Pw&Lt	1200	49¼	48	49½	47½
97¼	94⅞	6	Am P & L 6	300	99⅛	96⅝	95⅞	96¾
18⅞	15½	1	Am Radiat	1900	17	16⅞	16⅞	17
145	141	7	Am Radiat pf	210	143	143	143	..
34¾	28¼	2¶	Am Roll Mill	600	29⅞	29½	29⅞	29½
54¾	51	5	Am Saf Raz	1200	53	52¼	52⅞	52¾
7½	5½	..	Am Seating	200	7	7	7	..
1	¾	..	Am Ship	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
42	39	5	Am Ship Blg	30	39½	39½	39½	39
46½	40½	4	Am Smelt	1500	45⅞	44⅞	45⅞	44⅞
131¼	129	7	Am Smelt pf	100	130	130	130	..
3⅝	2½	..	Am Solvents	300	3½	3⅜	3⅜	..
29	25	3	Am Stl Fnd	100	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26¼
50½	42¾	5	Am Sugar	500	47⅞	47½	47¾	..
17½	15¼	5	Am Tel&Cab	150	16½	16⅛	16⅛	16½
190¼	176⅝	9	Am Tel&T	400	188⅜	187½	188⅜	187¾
107	105	7	Am Type pf	10	107	107	107	..
61⅝	53¾	3	Am Wat W	1200	58	56⅝	58	56⅝
33	21	..	Am Wool pf	100	27¾	27¾	27¾	27⅝
34⅞	29¾	2½	Anaconda	3200	33⅞	32⅞	33	32⅞
17	15½	2	Arch Dan	900	17⅜	17	17⅜	16⅞
72	60¼	7	Armour D pf	200	62½	62½	62½	61½
4½	3	..	Arm Ill A	2400	3⅛	3	3	3
47	33	7	Arm Ill pf	300	34¾	34	34¾	34½
4½	3⅝	..	Arold Cons	300	4	4	4	4½
7	5	..	Art Loom	40	7¾	7	7¾	..
27½	24⅞	4	Asso Apparl	500	25½	25	25	25½
25¾	22	2½	Asso Dry G	400	24¾	24⅞	24¾	24¼
197⅝	178⅛	..	Atchison	500	195¾	193¾	195¾	193¾
120	105	10¶	Atl Coast L	100	116	116	116	..
22¾	18	1¶	Atl Refin	700	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	20⅜
148	101½	4‡	Auburn Auto	12300	147½	143½	145¼	142½
2⅛	2	..	Austin N	200	2	2	2	..
2	1	..	Auto Sales	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
3½	2⅞	..	Auto Sales pf	70	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
4¾	3	..	Aviation	1200	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4¼
			—B—					
24⅛	20¾	1¾	Baldwin	200	22	21⅞	22	22
94½	88½	7	Baldwin pf	20	92½	92	92	92
82	68⅞	7	Balt & O	700	79⅝	78¾	79⅝	79½
112	108	7	Bangor&A pf	20	112	112	112	..
13½	11¼	1	Barnsdall A	600	12¼	12	12¼	12⅛
69½	65	4	Beatrice	400	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	66⅜
108½	106	7	Beatrice pf	400	108½	108½	108½	..
53	50	3	Beechnut	300	51½	51	51	..
4	2⅛	..	Belding H	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	4
20¾	16⅞	1	Bendix	1900	19¾	19¼	19¾	19½
37½	32¼	2	Best & Co	2300	37⅜	36¾	37	36
54⅛	45⅞	6	Beth Steel	300	52⅜	51⅛	52	51¼
122½	114½	7	Beth Steel pf	100	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	123
27¼	24	1½	Blaw Knox	400	26	25¾	25¾	25¾
20	16½	..	Bloom'dale	110	17¼	17¼	17¼	..
25½	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum	600	25	24¼	24⅞	25
1⅞	1⅜	..	Booth Fish	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
70⅝	67½	3¶	Borden	2800	69⅛	68⅝	69⅛	69
25½	20⅞	..	Borg Warner	400	23⅞	23½	23¾	23½
62½	59	4	Boston & Me	100	62	62	62	62
19	16½	1½¶	Briggs	11700	17⅞	16⅛	16¾	17
3⅜	2	..	Brockway	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
17½	16	..	Brockway pf	150	16	16	16	..
62½	58¾	4	Bklyn Man T	400	61⅜	60	60¾	59⅞
91¾	85⅞	6	Bklyn Man pf	100	90¼	90¼	90¼	..
112⅝	103	5	Bklyn Un G	300	107	105¾	107	..
35½	32¾	3	Brown Shoe	100	33½	33½	33½	33½
12½	10⅛	1	Bruns Balke	200	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
17⅛	14¼	1	Bucyrus	200	17	16½	17	..
113¾	111¾	7	Bucyrus pf	10	112½	112½	112½	113¾
29	25	2½	Bucy cv pf	700	29⅜	28½	29	29
5	4	1	Budd Mfg	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
10⅞	9	1	Budd Wheel	500	10⅞	10¼	10⅝	10
17¾	11¾	1.60	Bullard	2000	17½	16⅞	17½	16⅞
15¾	11¼	3	Bulova Watch	200	14⅝	14½	14⅝	14⅝
26	21½	1	Burroughs	200	26¾	25¼	26¼	25½
28¼	23¼	2½	Bush Term	200	28	27⅞	28	27
111½	109	7	Bush Bldg pf	110	111½	110½	110½	..
15	12⅜	..	Butterick	100	14½	14½	14½	..
48¼	37⅜	..	Byers	4800	47⅜	45⅝	46⅝	45½
			—C—					
48¼	42¾	4	Calif Pack	200	44	44	44	45
¾	⅝	..	Callahan	200	¾	¾	¾	⅝
14⅝	11¾	2	Campbell	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	..
9¾	8	..	Calu & Hecla	200	9	9	9	9
34¾	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	1300	33¾	32¾	33	32½
43	38½	2½	Can Pac	2500	42¾	42¾	42¾	42⅝
13	9½	..	Capital Adm	200	12½	12	12½	..
32	30	..	Capital A pf	100	31	31	31	..
95⅜	81¾	6	Case Thresh	12600	92¼	90	91¾	90⅜
41¼	26⅞	3	Caterpillar	1500	39⅛	36⅞	39⅛	39
	4⅞	..	Celotex ct	100	6	6	6	..
11½	11⅛	..	Celanese	100	11½	11½	11½	11½
65	59	7	Cent Rib pf	10	64	64	64	..
25¾	23	2	Cerro de P	300	24	24	24	24
4⅞	2¼	..	Cert-Teed	200	3¾	3½	3¾	..
22⅞	17¾	1.80	Checker Cab	50	20⅝	20	20⅝	20⅛
50¼	40	3	Ches Corp	800	49	48	48	48½
45	39½	2½	Ches & Ohio	1200	43½	43¼	43¼	43½
2¾	⅞	..	Chi & Alton	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1⅞	¾	..	Chi & Alt pf	1300	1⅛	1	1⅛	1¼
7½	6⅛	..	Chi Gt West	200	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6⅞
23⅞	19¼	1	Chi Gt W pf	200	22¾	22½	22¾	..
14⅝	9½	..	Chi M&SP pf	200	13⅞	13¼	13¼	13⅜
44	33	4	Chi & NW	400	43	42¾	43	42¼
30¼	23¾	3½	Chi Pneu pf	200	26⅛	26	26	26¼
65½	47¼	7	Chi RI	2600	59½	57½	58¾	60
90	84	6	Chi RI 6%	100	89	89	89	..
11⅞	11	..	Chick Cot O	700	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
29	25½	2.40	Childs	100	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
18¼	15⅞	1	Chrysler	1000	17⅞	16⅞	17	17
36⅞	35¾	3.60§	City Ice	100	36	36	36	36¼
80	77⅛	6½	City Ice pf	10	79	79	79	79
4	2¾	..	City Stores	300	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
30	24¾	3	Cluett Pbdy	200	30½	30	30½	..
100	95	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	20	99½	98½	98½	..
157½	142⅛	6	Coca Cola	1600	156½	155½	156	155¼
49	47	2½	Col Palm	300	47¼	47¼	47¼	..
15	9	..	Collins & A	1700	11⅜	11	11⅜	10
74	72	7	Collins & A pf	100	74	74	74	73
103	102	6	Col Palm pf	100	103	103	103	..
26½	21⅞	1	Colo F&I	100	24	24	24	23⅞
48	45	3	Colo South	100	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	..
37⅞	33¼	2‡	Colum Gas	1300	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜	36½
95	73½	5	Col Carbon	400	93¾	90¼	93¾	91
9⅜	7⅜	¾	Col Graph	3200	8½	8⅜	8⅝	8½
90	83	6	Com Inv Tr Co pf	100	84	84	84	..
29⅜	25	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	1700	28½	27⅞	28	28⅜
20	18⅛	2	Com Cred	600	18½	18½	18½	18⅜
18⅞	15⅛	1	Com Sol	4400	17½	17⅛	17¾	17½
10⅛	8	.60	Commwlth So	3700	9¾	9½	9¾	9½
96¾	91½	6	Commwlth So 6pf	2600	96	95⅞	96	95½
9	6⅞	..	Congoleum	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
13⅛	9⅝	2	Con Film	100	12½	12½	12½	..
18¼	15¾	2	Con Film pf	200	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	17¼
91¾	84¾	4	Con Gas	5200	91	89¾	90⅝	90
104¼	102	5	Con Gas pf	100	103¾	103¾	103¾	104
⅞	¼	..	Con Textile	100	½	½	½	½
8½	6½	1.20	Container A	1200	6⅞	6½	6½	7
29	17¾	..	Cont Bak A	4800	28¾	27½	28	28
3⅝	2¼	..	Cont Bak B	2000	3¼	3	3	3¼
76½	67¼	8	Cont Bak pf	900	76½	76¼	76½	76½
51⅞	47	2½	Cont Can	1500	51	50¼	51	50¼
13⅜	10½	1	Cont Dia Fib	400	12¼	11⅞	12¼	11¾
48	41	2.40	Cont Ins	400	47½	47	47½	46⅞
3½	3	..	Cont Motors	100	3	3	3	3
11⅜	9¼	..	Cont Oil	900	10	9¾	10	10
11⅜	8½	1	Cont Shares	600	9¼	8⅞	9¼	9¼
82½	76½	3¶	Corn Prod	1300	82½	82	82½	81⅞
11⅞	8¼	..	Coty	1200	11¼	10⅛	11¼	11
30	27	2¶	Cream of Wh	200	29½	29	29	29½
6⅞	5	1	Crown Zell	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
106	103	7	Crucible pf	10	103½	103½	103½	104
5¼	3	..	Cub Am S	100	4	4	4	4
35	22½	..	Cub Am S pf	10	28	28	28	..
43⅞	41	4	Cudahy	100	42½	42½	42½	42¾
93¼	89⅞	6	Curtis Pub	100	92	92	92	93
114½	113¼	7	Curtis P pf	100	114½	114½	114½	..
4⅜	2⅝	..	Curtiss Wr	1600	4¼	4	4	4⅛
6½	3⅞	..	Curtiss Wr A	600	6¼	6	6¼	..
			—D—					
22	20⅛	1.40	Deere pf	600	21½	21	21½	..
151	141	9	Del & Hud	400	151	151	151	151
36¾	27½	..	Denv RG pf	100	33	33	33	..
184	175	8	Det Edison	100	183¼	183¼	183¼	..
17⅞	14⅞	..	Diamond M	2300	17	16¾	17	16
25⅜	24⅜	..	Diamond M pf	200	25¼	25¼	25¼	25⅛
10½	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
18¼	14⅛	1.20	Dom Stores	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
91	83¼	4¶	Dupont	3500	87⅞	86½	87⅞	87¾
121	118¾	6	Dupont deb	100	120¼	120¼	120¼	120⅛
			—E—					
160¾	143⅜	6¶	East Kodak	2400	158½	157	158⅜	157
17⅛	13¾	1.60	Eaton Axle	200	15⅛	15¼	15⅛	15½
4¾	3¼	..	Eitingon	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	1
56½	50⅜	6	Elec Auto Lt	16400	57⅞	56½	57	57⅞
3⅞	2⅝	..	Elec Boat	700	3½	2¾	2¾	..
50¼	38¼	1	Elec P&L	15500	48½	47½	48¼	47⅜
104⅝	100	7	Elec P&L pf	200	104	104	104	104
91½	96	6	El Prt Gt pf	200	90¼	90	90	90⅛
58	50⅞	5	Elec Sto Bat	200	57⅞	57⅛	57⅞	57½
41	38¼	5	End John	100	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	..
45	39	4	Erie 1 pf	100	41	41	41	..
11	9	..	Eureka Vac	100	10	10	10	10
5½	4⅛	..	Evans Auto L	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
25	20	1½	Ex Buffet	160	20	20	20	20
			—F—					
7	5½	..	Fairbanks pf	20	6½	6	6	..
30	22	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	600	29⅞	29	29⅝	29½
18⅛	17	..	Firestone	300	17½	17½	17½	17½
63	58	6	Firestone pf	100	58½	58½	58½	58½
45⅞	41	2½	First Nat St	300	44⅞	44¼	44⅞	44
⅝	½	..	Fisk Rubber	500	¾	⅝	⅝	¾
2⅞	2	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	110	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜	2⅞
35½	31½	3	Florsheim S	100	31½	31½	31½	31½
57	41½	2	Foster & Wh	20100	57	54½	56½	54
28¾	22¼	..	Fourth Nat Inv	100	27½	27½	27½	27¾
12¼	4⅞	..	Foundation	200	12½	11⅞	12	11½
33¼	25⅞	4	Fox A	11400	33¼	32	33¼	32
33⅞	28½	4	Freeport Tex	600	32⅞	32½	32⅞	32½
			—G—					
2	⅞	..	Gardner M	400	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
64¼	57⅞	4¶	Gen Am Tk	100	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
34⅞	24¼	3	Gen Asphalt	300	34¼	33½	33¾	33½
110	98	8	Gen Bak pf	200	110	109	109	..
8¼	6¾	..	Gen Bronze	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7
9	7	..	Gen Cable	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
20	15½	..	Gen Cable A	600	18¼	17	17	18⅛
65	44	7	Gen Cable pf	100	45	40¼	45	44
47	41¾	1.60	Gen Elec	7900	44¾	44⅛	44¾	44¼
12⅛	11⅝	.60	Gen Elev Sp	400	12	11⅞	11⅞	12
53	47¾	3	Gen Foods	1900	52	51½	52	51½
68¾	54	6	Gen G&E cv pf	100	64	64	64	65
5⅞	4⅛	1½¶	Gen G&E A	300	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
48¾	44	3	Gen Mills	100	44	44	44	..
39⅞	35¼	3¶	Gen Motors	29000	38⅞	38⅜	38⅝	39⅜
98½	95	5	Gen Mot pf	400	98½	98¼	98½	98½
17¾	14⅞	6a	Gen Pub Svc	1100	16	15½	16	..
9¼	7⅛	4	Gen O Ad	200	8½	8⅜	8⅜	..
14	6¼	..	Gen Theater	4400	13½	12⅝	13⅜	12½
76	68	5	Gen Ry Sig	1200	75¾	74⅞	74⅞	76
6⅝	5¼	..	Gen Realty	900	6⅞	6	6	6
66	54	6	Gen Realty pf	100	62	62	62	61½
53	40	4¶	Gen Refrac	2900	53	51	52¼	50¼
28⅜	21⅛	1	Gillette	1400	25¾	24½	25¾	24⅜
68⅞	62⅞	5	Gillette pf	100	65	65	65	..
5¼	4½	..	Gimbel Br	900	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4⅝
10	8⅝	..	Glidden	1100	9½	9⅛	9⅝	9⅞
73	67	7	Glidden ppf	10	69	69	69	67

1931 Range High	Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 3	Feb. 2
6⅞	4	..	Gobel (Adolf)	600	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
36¼	31¼	2½	Gold Dust	2500	36	35¾	35⅞	35¾
17⅛	15¼	..	Goodrich	300	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
47	38⅜	5	Goodyear	400	41⅜	40¼	41⅜	40
8½	4⅞	..	Gotham Hos	200	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
4⅝	3⅛	..	Graham-P	400	4¼	4	4¼	4⅛
17⅛	15½	2	Granby	100	16	16	16	16
24⅞	19½	1¶	Grand Silver	800	22½	22	22½	22¼
23⅞	20	3	Granite City	200	22	21	21	..
31⅞	25⅜	1	Grant (WT)	200	31¼	31	31	31¾
69⅞	58⅞	5	Grt Nor pf	800	68¼	67	67	68¼
20⅛	19⅛	2¶	Grt Nor Ore	800	20⅞	20	20½	20½
11⅞	7⅞	..	Grt W Sug	100	9½	9½	9½	9
96½	85⅝	7	Grt W Sug pf	10	94	94	94	94
4⅝	2⅞	..	Grisby Gru	500	3⅜	3⅛	3½	3⅜
27	18⅞	4	Gulf Steel	500	22¼	22	22¼	..
			—H—					
38	27⅛	1½	Hack Wt	100	28	28	28	..
56	50	6½	Hahn Dept pf	100	53	53	53	..
92	89½	7	Hanna 1pf	50	92	92	92	92
42⅞	39	3¶	Harbison	600	41	40½	40½	40
4¼	3½	8a	Hayes Body	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
16	14½	1.20	Hercules Mot	100	15	15	15	..
55	52¾	3¶	Hercules P	100	54	52¾	54	..
119	116½	7	Herc P pf	10	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	..
96	93	4¶	Hershey pf	100	95	95	95	95
8½	5⅞	..	Hollander	100	8	8	8	7¾
30½	26	2½¶	Holland F	100	30½	30¼	30½	30
5½	4¼	..	Houdaille B	400	5	5	5	5
43¾	35¼	10¶	Houston Oil	100	40	39⅞	39⅞	39¼
10	8¼	..	Houston O n	200	8¾	8⅛	8⅝	9
62½	58	4	Household F pf	200	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	..
43	37	1½	Hud Man	100	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	42
77¼	72	5	Hud Man pf	100	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	..
26	19⅛	3	Hudson Mot	19700	21⅜	19⅛	19⅞	21½
10	7¾	..	Hupp Motors	2300	8¼	7⅞	8	8
			—I—					
88¾	69⅝	7	Ill Central	100	88½	87¾	88	88½
112	111¼	6	Ill Cen pf	100	112	112	112	..
78	75¼	4	Ill Cen LL	50	78	78	78	..
4⅞	3¾	..	Indian Refin	1300	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4¼
57¼	45	..	Ind Rayon	100	45¼	45¼	45¼	..
162	164	4	*Ingersoll R	200	169¾	164¼	169¾	..
8⅞	7⅝	..	Inspiration	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅜
7½	5⅞	.40	Insuran Sh Del	300	7½	7¼	7½	7
8	6¾	.60	Ins Sh Md ctfs	1000	7¼	7	7¼	7¼
27	24½	..	Interboro RT	100	26¾	26½	26¾	26⅞
3	2	..	Intercon Rub	400	3⅛	3¼	3¼	3⅛
3¼	3½	..	Int Agri	400	3¾	3¼	3¾	..
49½	47	7	Int Agri ppf	200	48	47½	47½	..
158¾	145½	6¶	Int Business	200	157¼	156¾	157¼	156½
11½	9⅞	.50	Int Carriesrs	200	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½
57¼	49⅜	4	Int Cement	500	56¼	56	56⅛	55⅝
4	1¾	..	Int Combus	4900	3⅞	3½	3½	3½
34	24	..	Int Comb pf	1300	34	30½	32¼	33¼
54⅛	48	2½	Int Harv	2500	52½	50¼	52	52
25⅞	21⅞	2b	Int Hyd El	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
100⅞	55	4	Int Match pf	200	58⅞	58⅜	58⅜	58⅞
16⅞	15⅛	2	Int M Mar	500	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15½
16¼	13⅞	1	Int Nickel	13900	14½	14	14⅜	14½
9	6⅞	..	Int P&P A	100	8	8	8	..
4½	2⅜	..	Int P&P C	200	4	4	4	3⅞
40	26⅛	7	Int P&P pf	150	37¾	37¼	37¾	38
15	11	..	Int Print Ink	200	13	12¾	12¾	..
38⅝	37¼	3	Int Salt	400	38	37⅞	38	37½
90	73¼	7	Int Silver pf	10	78	78	78	..
27⅝	18¾	2	Int Tel & T	4500	26¾	25⅞	26⅞	26
13	16	2	Inter Dep St	400	17½	17⅜	17½	17⅜
60	60	7	Inter D St pf	30	60	60	60	..
63	58	7	Int D S xw	30	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	58¼
8	5	..	Inv Equ	500	7¾	7¾	7¾	6⅞
			—J—					
44⅛	39¼	3¶	Jewel Tea	100	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	43⅞
65⅝	52½	3	Johns Man	1700	63½	61½	62	61⅞
121	119½	7	Jones & L pf	70	121	120¾	121	120½
			—K—					
100	90¼	7	Keith Alb pf	200	100	100	100	..
2	1⅜	..	Kelly Spring	1200	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1⅞
35		..	Kelly Spr 6%	30	35	35	35	..
15¾	9½	..	Kelly Spr 8%	40	15¾	15¼	15¾	15
25¼	21⅞	2	Kelsey Wh	900	25¼	24½	25¼	24⅞
11¼	8¾	..	Kelvinator	2800	11	10⅞	11	10⅞
26½	22½	2	Kennecott	2700	23¾	23¼	23½	23½
1½	⅞	..	Koister Rad	200	1	1	1	1
27⅜	25	1.60	Kresge	1600	26¼	26⅛	26¼	26⅛
46	45	1¶	Kress Co	100	45	45	45	..
23	20⅞	1.60	Kreuger Toll	3200	22⅜	22	22½	22¼
25⅞	18	1	Kroger	2600	24¾	23⅝	23¾	24⅛
			—L—					
18	13⅝	1	Leh P Cem	100	17	17	17	17
101½	98½	7	Leh P C	2000	101½	101	101½	..
62⅛	54	2	Lehman	200	60⅛	60½	60½	60½
13½	11¼	..	Libbey Ow	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	12
33⅝	23½	..	Lima Loco	900	31¼	30¼	31¼	30½
46¾	41⅝	4	Liquid Car	100	45½	45½	45½	45
53⅞	45¼	3¶	Loews Inc	7900	52⅞	50⅞	52⅛	51
95¼	86	6½	Loews pf ww	100	95	95	95	..
95½	83	6½	Loews pf xw	100	95½	95½	95½	..
4½	2¾	..	Loft Inc	500	4⅛	4	4	4
51	43⅜	2.60¶	Loose-Wiles	600	50⅛	50	50⅛	50⅜
30¼	27	1½	Lou G&E A	400	30	29⅝	30	29¾
110		7	Louis & N	200	110	110	110	..
4½	3¼	..	Lou Oil Ref	500	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4
14½	11	..	Ludium Stl	3100	14½	13	14½	13⅞
42	35	..	Lud St cv pf	100	36	36	36	..
			—M—					
79	71½	4¶	McKeesport	400	78¼	77½	78	77
8⅞	7	..	McLellan	800	8⅞	8	8⅛	7¾
41½	35¾	4	Mack Trucks	600	38⅝	38	38⅜	37⅞
91¾	83	2¶	Macy	1200	86½	85½	85½	85½
5⅞	5	.60	Madison Sq	200	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5⅞
23¼	20⅞	3	Magma Cop	100	21	21	21	20⅞
3⅜	2⅛	..	Manhson	200	3	2⅞	3	2½
12⅞	3¼	..	Manati pf	20	6½	6½	6½	5¼
35⅞	32⅞	.80	Man Elv mg	400	35½	34½	35½	..
9¼	7¼	1	Man Shirt	300	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
23½	19⅞	1.20	Marine Mid	500	22¼	22	22¼	22¼
8⅞	8	..	Mkt St Ry pf	50	8½	8½	8½	..
26⅞	23	2¶	Marlin Rock	200	26⅜	26½	26⅝	..
7⅞	5¼	..	Marmon	100	6	6	6	6¼
31½	23½	2½	Marshall F	1300	29½	28⅞	29⅞	29⅜
31½	23⅛	2	Math Alkali	600	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	23¼
34¾	28⅜	2¶	May Deut S	500	34¾	33⅞	34¾	33½
15½	10⅝	..	Mex Seabd	2600	14½	14⅛	14½	14⅜
8⅞	7⅞	..	Miami Cop	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
16¾	13¾	2	Mid Cont	1500	14¼	14	14¼	14
25⅞	21	3	Midland St	600	25⅞	25	25⅝	25⅜
5¼	4½	..	Min Moline	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
11	8¾	..	Min & SSM	400	10¼	10	10¼	..
43½	42½	4	Min & SSM ll	110	43	43	43	42⅜
26¾	20	3	Mo K&T	200	23¾	23¾	23¾	24⅛
100½	86½	5	Mo Pac pf	300	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅜
18½	10⅞	..	Mohawk	100	16½	16⅛	16½	16¾
22½	20	1¼	Monsanto Ch	300	22	22	22	22
20⅞	15¾	..	Mont Ward	8500	20⅝	20	20½	20⅛
54	51	4.40	Morrel & S	100	53⅛	53⅞	53⅝	..
⅝	½	..	Mother Lode	300	⅝	½	½	½
3¼	2½	..	Mot Met G&E	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
42	30	2	Motor Prod	200	38	38	38	38⅜
16⅞	14⅞	3	Motor Wheel	300	15¾	15½	15⅜	15½
11	8⅞	..	Mullins Body	100	9	9	9	9⅜
45¼	38¼	7	Mullins pf	150	39½	39½	39½	..
31¾	27⅜	3¶	Munsing	400	30½	29⅞	30	28
			—N—					
79¼	74	5	Nash & Chat	20	73	73	73	74
33½	27¼	4	Nash Mot	3300	32½	31⅝	31¾	32
8	3¼	..	Nat Bellas H	2200	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7
81⅞	76	2.80¶	Nat Bisc	2600	79⅞	79	79⅞	78¾
36	29	3¶	Nat Cash R	2900	35⅞	34⅞	35	35
43⅞	38⅛	2.60	Nat Dairy	3400	43½	42¾	43⅛	43
29⅞	19¾	2	Nat Distil	700	26¼	25⅛	25⅞	..
132	118½	5¶	Nat Lead	100	123¼	123¼	123¼	123
37¼	31⅞	1	Nat PPw & Lt	1500	35⅞	35¼	35¾	35⅛
1	⅝	..	Nat Radiat	500	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	..
48¼	43	2	Nat Steel	100	44	44	44	43⅝
103	107¾	7	Nat Sup pf	70	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
55	41¾	5	Nat Surety	300	52¼	52	52¼	52
18½	15½	1	Nat Tea	100	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
12⅛	10¼	1	Nev Cons	700	11	10¾	10¾	11⅛
18	15	..	Newport Co	200	16	16	16	16
18	14¼	..	Newton Steel	100	15½	15¼	15½	..
25	22	2.40	NY Air Br	100	23½	23½	23½	..
127	113	8	NY Central	1400	125¾	124½	125½	124¼
89¾	85¼	6	NY C&StL pf	400	89⅞	87	87	..
37¾	22¼	..	NY Dock	100	32	32	32	32
184	165	5	NY&Harlem	10	175	175	175	..
12⅛	10⅞	1.20	NY Invest	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½
91	75	6	NY NH&H	100	89	89	89	89½
115	111	7	NY Stm 7%	10	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	..
102	100	6	NY Stm 6%	80	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102
8¼	6	..	Norf South	100	6½	6½	6½	6¾
92½	89½	4	Norf & W pf	20	92	92	92	92
72¾	62	10a	No Am	1800	71½	70	71½	70¼
55	53	3	No Am pf	100	53½	53½	53½	53⅞
104½	102	6	No Am Ed pf	200	103⅝	103¼	103⅝	103¼
7⅞	4⅜	1	No Am Aviat	500	7	6⅞	7	6⅞
87⅛	85½	4	No Central	10	85½	85½	85½	..
29¾	24⅞	3.41	N Ger Lloyd	200	28¾	28¾	28¾	..
60⅞	47¼	5	No Pac	200	57	56⅞	56⅞	57½
46	43	3	Nor'west Tel	10	44	44	44	43
2¾	2½	..	Nunnally	10	2½	2½	2½	..
			—O—					
19½	16⅞	2	Ohio Oil	3900	17½	16½	16½	17½
5⅜	3⅜	..	Oliver new	400	5⅜	5	5¼	4¾
26	18½	..	Oliver ppf	200	20½	19⅞	20½	..
58½	54	2½	Otis Elev	800	54¾	54⅛	54½	54⅛
55	45	4	Outlet Co	10	55	55	55	..
			—P—					
2⅛	2	..	Pac Gas rts	400	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛
50	45¼	2	Pac Gas	600	47	46¼	47	46⅛
57	50¼	3	Pac Lighting	900	55¾	55	55¾	54⅞
9⅞	8⅞	.60	Packard M	1600	9¾	9½	9½	9⅜
3⅛	2⅜	..	Panhandle	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
45⅞	36⅜	..	Paramount	8300	46⅜	44⅞	46	45
1⅞	1½	..	Park Utah	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
4¼	3	..	Parmalee Hr	100	3½	3½	3½	..
1⅞	1½	..	Pathe Exch	900	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
4⅞	3	..	Pathe Ex A	600	4⅛	4	4⅛	4⅛
12	10¾	..	Patino M	300	11	10⅞	11	11¼
4½	3¾	..	Peerless Mot	200	4	4	4	..
45⅞	37½	1	Penick & F	300	43⅞	43	43¼	43
5	3½	..	Penn Dix C	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
33¾	22⅛	..	Penney (JC)	1200	33⅞	32⅞	32¾	32⅞
63⅞	55⅞	4	Penn RR	150	61¼	60¾	61¼	61
234	200½	8	Peoples Gas	100	230	230	230	..
9⅛	6¾	1	Petroleum	2500	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	8¾
23¾	19⅜	2	Phelps Dodge	100	21	20⅞	21	..
54⅞	52½	3	Phila Co 6%	100	54½	54½	54½	..
10½	7¼	..	Phila Read	100	9⅛	9	9⅛	9
11⅞	11	..	Philip Jones	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	..
16⅝	12¼	2¶	Phillips Pet	3600	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	12¾
72¼	63	6	Pierce-Ar pf	100	72¾	72½	72¾	72¼
¾	⅝	..	Pierce Oil	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
2¾	1¾	10	Pierce Pet	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝
29½	26	2¶	Pillsbury	100	29	29	29	..
38	31⅞	3.14	Pirelli Co	100	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	..
14¼	14	1.40¶	Pitts Scr&B	200	14	14	14	..
87	85	7	Pitts Stl pf	10	87	87	87	86
27½	25	..	Pitts Ter pf	220	28	28	28	27½
13¾	9	..	Poore & Co B	800	9⅛	8⅞	9	9¼
39½	25	7	Post Tel pf	100	34	34	34	34
18⅞	12¾	2¶	Prairie O&G	600	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	13⅞
23¼	17⅞	3¶	Prairie P L	500	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	18⅞
6	4	..	Press Steel	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
69½	63	2.40	Procter G	500	68¾	67½	68¾	67½
107	107	5	Proc & G pf	20	108	108	108	107
15⅞	11	..	Prod & R pf	100	15	15	15	15
81¾	72	3.40	Pub Service	1300	80⅞	79¼	80⅞	79
115	109¾	6	Pub Serv 6%	100	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	113⅞
58	49¾	4	Pullman	400	55	54⅞	54⅞	54½
2	¾	..	Punta Sug	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
11⅞	8¾	..	Pure Oil	200	9½	9½	9½	9½
101⅞	95¼	8	Pure Oil pf	10	98	98	98	98
49	38	4	Purity Bk	200	46¾	45¼	45¼	46¼
			—R—					
16¼	12	..	Radio	9500	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	15½
49	48	3.50	Radio pf A	100	49½	49½	49½	49
48⅝	34½	5	Radi pf B	1000	48	47	48	47½
19¼	15¾	..	Radio-Keith	14000	19⅞	18½	19⅞	18½
22¼	18⅞	2.60	Raybestos	100	21½	21⅛	21½	21
30⅝	25	3	Real Silk H	100	28	28	28	28¼
95	82	7	Real Silk pf	110	90	89⅞	90	85
1⅞	⅞	..	Reis & Co	100	1½	1½	1½	..
12½	11	7	Reis & Co pf	1000	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	..
17¼	15⅛	1.60	Rem Rand	400	16¼	16	16⅛	16
88	82½	7	Rem Rd 1pf	100	84	84	84	84¼
10	8⅝	.80¶	Reo Motors	400	8¾	8½	8¾	8⅞
19⅞	12	..	Repub Stl	300	17	16⅞	16¾	16⅞
46½	29¼	..	Repub Stl pf	100	39	38¾	39	37½
6¾	3¾	..	Richfield Oil	2300	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4½
21⅞	16⅛	2.20	Rossia Ins	500	21¾	20½	21⅞	20¼

1931 Range High	Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 3	Feb. 2
41	37¾	1.87	Royal Dutch	1300	39½	39⅛	39½	39⅝
30⅛	30	2	Rutland pf	100	30¼	30¼	30¼	..
			—S—					
46⅞	38⅝	5	Safeway S	400	44⅞	43	44⅞	43¾
101	98	7	Safew S 7%	50	101	101	101	101
27½	24⅞	2¶	St Joseph	100	25	25	25	24¾
62¾	43	8	StL & SF	1300	57½	55	55	58
42½	40	1.40§	Scott Paper	70	45	44⅞	45	..
1⅝	½	..	Seabd AL	1000	1	⅞	1	1
51⅞	44⅞	2½‡	Sears Roe	3000	51¼	50⅞	50⅞	50¾
5	3½	..	Sec Nat Inv	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
50⅝	40	..	Sec Nat pf	100	47	47	47	..
7½	4⅛	..	Servel	400	7	6⅞	6⅞	7
10¼	7⅞	..	Shell Union	900	9½	9¼	9½	9⅞
5⅞	4½	..	Shubert Th	100	5⅛	5	5¼	..
17⅞	14⅝	..	Simmons	500	16⅞	16½	16⅞	16⅛
13¼	10⅛	1	Sinclair	1400	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	11⅞
62	42½	6	Skelly Oil pf ww	100	51½	51¼	51¼	..
35½	29	7	Sloss Sh pf	10	35	35	35	..
2⅞	2⅝	..	Snider	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
50	45⅜	2	So Calif Ed	400	48½	48⅛	48½	48
105¼	92¾	6	So Pacific	400	104½	103½	104½	103½
17½	12	2¶	So PR Sug	200	14½	14¼	14½	14½
62¾	47¾	8	So Railway	400	62¾	61¾	62¾	62¼
25	25	..	Spang Chal	20	25	25	25	..
12	8⅞	1	Sparks With	1300	10⅞	10	10½	10¼
7⅞	5¼	..	Spigel May	200	8	7	8	7½
105	101¼	..	Sta Gas 7% pf	100	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	..
18⅞	16¼	1.20	StaBrands	4900	18⅛	17⅞	18	18
97	92½	..	Sta Gas 6% pf	100	96¾	96¾	96¾	..
66⅞	58	3.50	Sta Gas	200	64⅞	64¼	64⅞	64½
62⅞	57	4	Sta Gas pf	100	60⅛	60	60	59⅞
50⅛	45⅛	2.50§	Sta Oil Cal	800	47⅞	47¼	47⅛	47⅛
19	14⅞	2	Sta Oil Kan	300	15¾	15¼	15¾	15
51¼	45¾	1¶	Sta Oil NJ	3300	47¾	47¼	47¾	47⅜
25⅞	22½	1.60	Sta Oil NY	2400	23¾	23⅛	23¾	23⅞
29⅞	21½	2¶	Starret Co	200	28	28	28	28¼
5¾	3	..	Sterling	100	5	5	5	5¼
36	33	3	Ster cv pf	100	36	36	36	..
47⅜	37¾	4	Stone & Web	2600	39⅜	38⅞	39¼	38⅞
24⅞	20½	1.70	Studebaker	400	21	20½	20⅞	21
43	39½	1‡	Sun Oil	100	40½	40½	40½	40
9⅞	6⅛	..	Super Steel	500	8½	8½	8½	..
1⅞	¾	..	Super Oil	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
35¾	33½	2½	Superheater	100	34½	34½	34½	34½
13	11⅞	1	Sweets Co	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	13
6½	4¼	..	Symington A	100	6	6	6	4¾
			—T—					
18¾	17	1.40	Telautograph	300	18	17⅞	18	18¼
9½	8⅞	1	Tenn Corp	100	9	9	9	8¾
36¼	30⅞	3	Tex Corp	1800	32⅞	32⅛	32¼	32⅞
50¼	45¾	4	Tex Gulf S	900	49⅞	49¼	49¼	49
6½	4½	..	Tex & P Coal	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
15¼	11½	..	Tex & P LT	200	13½	13½	13½	13¼
15⅜	13¼	1.60	Thatcher	300	14	13⅞	14	..
6¼	5	..	Thermoid	2800	6¾	6⅛	6¾	6¼
23	21⅜	2.40	The Fair	200	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	..
105	105	7	The Fair pf	10	105	105	105	..
28	25	3	Thompson	200	25½	25½	25½	26
5¼	4	..	Thom Star	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛
9	6½	.60	Tidewat As	600	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7⅝
68	55	6	Tidewat A pf	100	62	62	62	62
11	9⅞	.80	Timken-Det	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	..
48½	43	3	Timken	1700	47	46	47	47½
14¼	12⅜	1	Transamer	1700	13⅛	13	13	13
9⅝	6½	..	Tri-Cont	200	9⅞	9	9⅛	9
93⅛	92⅝	6	Tri-Cont pf	100	92½	92½	92½	..
9¾	7⅞	1	Trans & W	300	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8⅛
34⅞	29⅞	2.50	Trico	3800	35⅞	34¾	34¼	34½
10	8½	1.60	Truax Coal	500	10	8½	10	..
22⅞	21	1.20§	Truscon S	300	22	22	22	22⅛
53	41¼	7	Twin City C	20	51	51	51	..
			—U—					
64	51½	5	Underwood	500	62	61	62	61
11	10	..	Un Bag & P	200	10	10	10	..

1931 Range High	Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 3	Feb. 2
61	55½	2.60	Un Carbide	1200	60⅛	58¾	60⅛	59½
25½	22	2‡	Un Oil Cal	300	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	23⅞
198⅞	179¾	10	UnPacific	1800	200	199	200	198¾
25⅛	23	1.60	Un Tk Car	500	23	23	23	..
27⅞	22⅛	..	Uni Air T	15800	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	26⅞
27⅞	18¾	1.75	Unit Carbon	1900	26⅞	25⅞	26⅛	26⅞
21⅞	16⅛	.50	Unit Corp	18400	20⅞	20¼	20⅛	20⅞
49½	44¾	3	Unit Corp pf	400	48⅞	43½	48⅞	48½
6⅝	3	..	Uni El Coal	1800	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	6¼
61	51¼	4	Uni Fruit	1400	59	58⅛	58⅞	58⅞
30¼	27⅝	1.20	Uni Gas Imp	3800	28⅞	28⅛	28¾	28⅞
102¼	98½	5	Uni G Imp pf	500	99	98⅞	99	98⅞
27½	23⅛	2	Uni Piece Dye	2800	27⅜	27	27¼	27⅞
10⅛	7⅞	..	US & For Sec	100	9½	9½	9½	9½
42½	41	1.60¶	US Gypsum	300	41	40⅜	40⅜	41½
8¼	5⅞	2	US Hoffman	200	8¼	8	8	..
65½	59½	6¶	US Ind Alco	6400	61⅛	56⅞	58¼	60⅞
31	27⅛	2	US Pipe & Fd	600	30¼	29⅞	30⅛	30½
33⅞	26¼	3	US Realty	2400	33⅞	32	33	32¼
13⅞	11⅛	..	US Rubber	300	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13
27¼	20¾	..	US Rubber 1pf	1400	24½	24⅛	24½	24½
45	42⅜	3.50	US Smelt pf	100	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
145	137⅞	7	US Steel	5200	141⅛	139⅜	140¾	140⅜
148¼	143⅛	7	US Steel pf	200	146	145⅞	146	145⅞
3⅝	2⅜	..	Univ Pipe	400	3⅛	3	3⅛	2⅞
26	21½	2b	Util P&Lt A	2300	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	25½
			—V—					
1⅞	¾	..	Vadsco	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
56⅛	45⅛	3	Vanadium	28500	51⅞	50⅛	51	50
14⅞	11½	..	Va-C Ch 6%	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	..
71¾	67½	7	Va-C Ch 7%	100	69⅞	69¾	69¾	..
55⅞	41½	4	Vulcan	2000	59⅞	53⅞	58⅞	53¾
			—W—					
28	17	..	Wabash	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	18⅛
51	38¼	..	Wabash pf A	100	38½	38½	38½	38½
25½	22½	1.50	Waldorf	400	25	24⅞	25	24⅞
14⅞	12	2	Walworth	300	13⅞	12¾	12⅞	..
27¼	13⅝	..	Ward Bk A	200	23¼	22⅛	22⅛	25
8⅝	3½	..	Ward Bk B	1400	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6½
57½	45	7	Ward Bk pf	100	54	54	54	53
18	13	..	Warner Br A	45100	17¾	16⅞	17¾	17
6¾	4¼	..	Warner Quin	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
39	27⅞	3	Warren Br	1600	37⅞	36¼	37⅞	36¾
28½	24	2	Warren F&P	100	25½	25½	25½	..
56½	54½	4	Wesson O pf	100	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	..
102⅞	99	7	W Pen El A	20	102½	100	102½	..
108	103	7	W Pen E 7%	70	103	103	103	..
10	03½	6	W Pen P6%	20	08	128	108	..
28	24½	4	Wn Dairy A	300	29½	29⅛	29½	27½
6½	4¾	..	Wn Dairy B	500	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼
17¾	13¼	..	Wn Md	400	15½	15½	15½	15⅜
31½	26	..	Wn Pac pf	100	29½	29½	29½	29
149	130	8	Wn Union	200	139¾	139¾	139¾	135½
34⅞	33	2	Westg A B	300	34	34	34	34
95⅞	82¾	5	Westg Elec	3400	86	84½	86	85½
112⅞	103¾	5	Westg El pf	10	108¼	108¼	108¼	109⅞
23¾	20½	1	Weston In	400	23½	23	23½	22⅞
2⅝	1	..	Wextark Rad	600	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1
26¼	23	2	White Mot	1200	23½	22⅞	22⅞	23⅜
7¼	7⅛	..	Wilcox Oil	200	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
6	4⅞	..	Willys-Over	500	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
52¼	44¼	7	Willys-Ov pf	400	46⅞	45⅞	45⅞	..
3⅝	2½	..	Wilson	200	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3
51⅜	40	3.50	Wilson pf	100	48	48	48	48
60⅛	54⅜	2.40	Woolworth	16500	60⅛	58⅜	59¾	58⅞
85¼	50⅜	..	Wor Pump	31000	87⅜	82	87¼	82¾
77⅜	70	6	Wor Pump B	100	80	80	80	..
69¼	66¾	4	Wrigley	200	69½	69	69½	..
			—Y—					
11½	9⅜	..	Yel Truck	900	10⅞	10¾	10¾	10¾
24½	22⅜	3	Young S&W	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	22⅞

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in script. dPaid in 1930. eLast payment.

BUSINESS IN MIDDLE WEST TURNS UPWARD

Automobile Manufacturers Buying More Steel—Building Slow

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Feb. 3—Business turned upward in January, thus justifying expectations of improvement. There was a general broadening in important lines, and a substantial expansion in pay rolls is indicated. It remains to be seen, however, whether the increased schedules can be maintained.

In the Chicago area steel buying showed a sharp increase during January. The turnover during the final week of the month was the heaviest for any week this year, and rush orders were more frequent.

Manufacturers of automobiles were buying considerably more steel, which seems to bear out recent reports that car makers would increase production in February.

The automobile show in Chicago was a success from the standpoint of sales, which were considerably in excess of the volume for the 1930 show and did much to inspire dealers with confidence in the coming year. New car sales in Illinois in January were 9365 cars, an increase of 6369 as compared with December. The results of the automobile show will not be fully reflected until the figures for the present month have been compiled.

Building construction continued to drag along at a slow rate, but dealers in building materials appear confident that more activity is at hand. They report more figuring with contractors who are planning to start foundations for residences and other buildings of the smaller type. Inquiries for lumber have been heavier, but actual orders placed with the mills and wholesalers were in small volume.

Merchants were relatively optimistic last week, though there was no pronounced change in the scale of retail buying. Wholesalers were anticipating a heavier demand for spring wearing apparel. Radio and furniture lines were comparatively quiet.

The release of the 1930 earnings statements of Chicago's two big mail-order and chain store organizations, Sears, Roebuck & Co. and Montgomery Ward & Co., attracted widespread attention.

Though the earnings of both companies were seriously affected by the unfavorable conditions by which they were confronted during the year, it was notable that both Ward and Sears came through in much better shape than they did in 1921.

Security prices on the Chicago Stock Exchange maintained a strong undertone, although the day-to-day movements disclosed irregularity. Numerous issues rose to the best levels since last October, but a part of the gain was subsequently erased in most instances. Public utility stocks were the most volatile in the list. Grain trading continued light. Corn touched the lowest price in eight years.

NATIONAL BELLAS HESS SHOWS GAIN IN MAIL ORDERS

In January there was substantial improvement in the comparative results of the National Bellas Hess Company. There then occurred the first increase in 16 months in the number of mail orders received, the gain over January, 1930, having amounted to 10 per cent.

Mail order gross cash receipts were off only 3 per cent, compared with average price reductions of 25 per cent. The upturn became evident with mailing of the midwinter sale book early in the month.

The improvement in January's mail order business may be measured by the fact that for the first time since 1923, the number of mail orders received in January was considerably in excess of the number received in either of the immediately preceding months of December and November.

As regards the newer retail business of the company, volume in two districts was ahead of last year, but southern stores still showed effect of the industrial recession in several localities.

Combined mail order and retail sales for January totaled $2,542,227, a decrease of 5.47 per cent from $2,689,337 in January, 1930. This percentage decline in combined sales is much below those of 34.4 per cent in October, 1930, 36.5 per cent in November, and 31.6 per cent for both December and the whole of 1930.

Directors of National Bellas Hess Company meet on Wednesday to pass on the preferred dividend, and review 1930 results. It is understood the company experienced a substantial loss. President Albert S. Scott states, however, that the Dec. 31 cash position was strong, and that the current position is even stronger, with continued freedom from bank loans.

EASTERN UTILITIES ASSOCIATES EARNINGS

Eastern Utilities Associates will in a few days issue its regular annual report to shareholders for the 1930 calendar year which is expected to show earnings equal to $.76 a share on the 789,460 convertible shares after deducting the retirement reserve appropriation and the regular dividends of $2 a share on the common ranking ahead of the convertible shares as to dividends.

This compares with $.84 a convertible share earned in 1929 on a slightly smaller number of shares. The portion of the final net income taken over from the constitutent companies, as set forth in the holding company's annual report filed with the Department of Public Utilities and already published, was equal to $.23 a convertible share, or about one-third of the amount earned for these shares by the consolidated companies. The corresponding income in 1929 was $.25 a share.

Total gross earnings of Eastern Utilities Associates showed less than 2 per cent decrease, or $157,350—from $9,352,608 in 1929 to $9,195,258 in 1930. Balance of earnings after interest and amortization amounted to $2,916,332 in 1930, compared with $2,974,846 in 1929, a reduction of $58,515.

Earned surplus increased $585,710, from $4,954,355 to $5,540,066, the latter figure including $226,894 applicable to the minority interest, as compared with $218,940 on Dec. 31, 1929.

ASSOCIATED APPAREL INDUSTRIES

CHICAGO, Feb. 3—Inventory position of subsidiaries of Associated Apparel Industries, Inc., is satisfactory, according to President R. C. Stirton, who said: "Our position is not affected to any great extent by moderate fluctuations in prices of raw cotton, silk or rayon due to the fact that we have a complete turn-over of inventory approximately five times a year. During the year ended Nov. 30, last, we had inventory turnover of between 4½ and 5 times, which rate we hope and aim to improve during present fiscal year."

JANUARY COTTON EXPORTS

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3 (AP)—Cotton exports during January totaled 525,819 bales, compared with 671,341 bales for the same period last year, Secretary H. G. Hester of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange announced today. The shipments did not include those to Canada. Of the exports, Great Britain received 74,814 bales, against 85,614 last year; France, 81,733 against 85,614; Germany, 92,265 against 144,901, and the remainder of Europe, 105,091 against 133,568. Exports to Japan, China and Mexico amounted to 171,916 against 150,891.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Consols for money today were 57⅞. De Beers was 5⅝, Rand Mines 2⅞. Bar silver was 12 1/2d. an ounce. Money was 2⅛ per cent. Discount rates and short bills were 2 7/16 per cent; three months 2½ per cent.

CHICAGO STEEL OPERATIONS

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Sheet steel producers in the Chicago district have increased their operating schedules to between 40 and 50 per cent of capacity, or slightly higher than in the previous week, Dow, Jones & Co. reports.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK

Stocks: Strong; trading remains quiet.

Bonds: Irregular; Governments strong as decline is halted.

Curb: Steady; leading shares dull.

Foreign Exchanges: Firm; Spanish exchanges drop with silver.

Cotton: Higher; spot houses buying.

Sugar: Lower; easier spot market.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Firm; bullish weather and good export sales Canada.

Corn: Firm; small receipts and bullish farm stocks.

Cattle: Steady to strong.

Hogs: Irregular.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last Feb. 3	Feb. 2
115	Am Found	4⅝	4½	4⅝	..
100	Am & Cont	13	13	13	12
342	Am T&T	188½	187¾	188	187½
100	Am Zinc pf	29	29	29	..
150	Ariz Com	1½	1½	1½	..
45	Big Sanf	30	28	28	..
40	Bos El	71	70¼	70¼	73
25	Bos El pf	81½	81¼	81½	..
23	Bos El 1 pf	100½	100½	100½	..
35	Bos El 2 pf	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
25	Bos & Alb	181	181	181	178½
20	B&M A sta	70½	69	70½	..
10	B&M B sta	115	115	115	..
25	B&M C sta	102½	102½	102½	..
11	B&M pr pf	105	105	105	104½
100	Bos Prop	20	19¼	20	18½
60	Cr C & Int	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7¾
50	Det Air	2	2	2	2¼
235	East SS	23⅞	23¼	23½	23½
125	E G&Fuel	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¼
20	E G&F pf	95	94⅛	95	94⅛
60	Economy	20	19⅞	20	20
20	Edison Elec	256	256	256	253
30	Em Asso	17½	17½	17½	17½
50	First Nat S	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44
135	Gen Capital	34½	34⅛	34½	34¼
100	Gen Elec Sp	12	12	12	..
100	Greenfield	5½	5½	5½	..
250	Hathaway B	13	12½	12½	12½
20	Hygrade pf	85	85	85	..
40	Hygrade	22	22	22	..
10	Island Crk	28½	28½	28½	28⅜
5	Island C pf	105	105	105	..
25	Isle Royale	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
420	Jenk Tel	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
290	Mass Util	4¼	4	4⅛	4
20	Mergenthal	88	88	88	..
194	Nash	32⅞	31⅞	32⅞	..
100	Nat Ser	3½	3½	3½	3½
15	NE Pub pf	19½	19½	19½	..
50	NE Tel	136	135½	133	137
50	Nev Con	11	11	11	..
1090	No Butte	2⅛	1¾	2	2
10	Pocahontas	15	15	15	..
130	Reece But	.15	.15	.15	..
405	Shawmut	15¼	14¾	15¼	..
5	So Sur	4	4	4	..
244	Stone Web	39½	38⅞	38⅞	39
50	Sull Mach	20	20	20	..
150	Swift & Co	28½	28½	28½	29
40	Torrington	46¾	46½	46¾	46
100	Tower Mfg	.82	.82	.82	..
40	Un Twist D	23	23	23	..
185	Uni Found	8⅜	8¼	8½	8¼
161	Uni Shoe	56¼	55¼	55½	55½
320	Uni Gas Corp	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	9¾
5	US&El Pow	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
130	Utah Apex	1	1	1	1
75	Util Hyd	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4½
85	Waldorf	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
200	War Bros	36¼	36¼	36¼	36½
	BONDS				
$4000	E Mass 5s	23½	23½	23½	23½

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
March	10.33	10.45	10.33	10.41	10.36
May	10.62	10.70	10.60	10.69	10.63
July	10.85	10.94	10.84	10.92	10.88
October	11.10	11.17	11.10	11.15	11.13
December	11.29	11.37	11.29	11.34	11.32

Spots 10.50, up 5 points. Tone at close quiet.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
March	10.45	10.52	10.43	10.52	10.47
May	10.72	10.80	10.70	10.80	10.74
July	10.97	11.02	10.95	11.02	10.98
October	11.22	11.26	11.22	11.25	11.24

Tone at close, quiet.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
March	10.38	10.47	10.36	10.45	10.41
May	10.63	10.72	10.61	10.70	10.66
July	10.87	10.94	10.85	10.92	10.90
October	11.14	11.18	11.10	11.13	11.14
December	11.30	11.37	11.32	11.32	11.24

Tone at close quiet.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
March	5.51	5.52	5.48	5.50	5.50
May	5.60	5.61	5.58	5.60	5.59
July	5.70	5.71	5.68	5.70	5.69
October	5.81	5.81	5.79	5.80	5.80
December	5.88	5.88	5.88	5.88	5.88

Spots 5.61, down 3 points. Tone at close quiet. Sales 3000; (American) 1500.

CARACAS SUGAR LOSS

Caracas Sugar Company reports for the year to Sept. 30, 1930, net loss after depreciation of $534,890 compared with corresponding net loss in the previous year of $129,081. Balance sheet as of Sept. 30 shows total working and current assets and planted and growing cane of $833,464, compared with total current liabilities of $3,741,486, making working capital deficit $2,908,022. The year previous, working capital deficit was $2,528,583.

THATCHER MANUFACTURING PROFIT

Thatcher Manufacturing Company had 1930 net profit equal to $1.99 a common share, compared with $3.28 a share in 1929.

NEW YORK HANDLES FORTY-TWO PER CENT OF FOREIGN TRADE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Forty-two per cent of the foreign trade of the United States passed through the Port of New York during the last year, according to estimates by the Port Authority, as a result of a check of the figures for the first 11 months. Passenger travel to overseas points showed a slight increase, despite prevailing factors.

Vessels entering New York from foreign ports exceeded the aggregate number of such vessels calling at the ports of Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore combined, with a total of nearly 13,500 ships entering and clearing the port in foreign routes.

During the 12 months prior to Nov. 30, 1930, 675,000 American citizens passed in or out of the part and the number of outbound non-emigrant aliens was great enough to more than offset a decrease in the number of immigrants.

The foreign trade of the port amounted to approximately 21,000,000 long tons of freight, valued at $2,850,000,000, a decline of 21 per cent in tonnage and 30 per cent in value from the high level attained in 1929. The greater drop in value than in tonnage is attributed by the Foreign Trade Council to the shrinkage in world prices, placed at 15 per cent in 1930 under 1929.

UNION TWIST DRILL REPORTS LOWER NET

Union Twist Drill Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, net income after all charges including depreciation, federal and Canadian income taxes, of $418,288, equivalent after preferred dividends, to $1.78 a share on 200,000 common shares. This compares with net in 1929 of $1,150,287, or $5.37 a share on the common stock and in 1928 of $782,741, equal to $3.39 a share on the common.

During 1930 the company received refunds of federal income and Massachusetts excise taxes totaling $282,142, equal to $1.41 a share on the common stock. This item is not included in the income account.

Balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1930, shows current assets of $2,788,675, and current liabilities of $112,283, leaving working capital of $2,676,392.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	NetChg
Wheat					
March	.79⅛	.79⅞	.79⅛	.79⅞	+ ¼
May	.81½	.82	.81½	.82	+ ½
Corn					
March	.62⅞	.64½	.62⅞	.64¼	+1⅜
May	.64¼	.63⅛	.64⅛	.65⅞	+1¼
Oats					
March	.32¾	.33¼	.32¼	.33¼	
May	.33	.33½	.32⅞	.33½	
Lard					
March	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	
May	8.35	8.37	8.35	8.35	

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	.73¼	.73	.73¼	.73
July	.62⅛	.60⅞	.61⅞	.60½

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	.60⅞	.58⅞	.60½	.58½
July	.61⅞	.59¾	.61¾	.59½
October	.63⅞	.61¾	.63⅞	.61⅞

JOHNSON MOTOR CO.

Johnson Motor Co. and wholly owned subsidiary, Canadian Johnson Motor Co., Ltd., for the year ended Sept. 30, 1930, shows net of $37,484 after depreciation, interest and federal taxes, equivalent to 23 cents a share on 156,244 no-par shares, compared with net in the preceding year of $346,677, equal to $5.52 a share on 98,412 shares. Net sales totaled $4,708,727, compared with $4,832,895.

J. D. ADAMS MANUFACTURING

J. D. Adams Manufacturing Company (makers of road graders, etc.) reports for the year ended Dec. 31 a net of $900,242, after charges and federal taxes, equivalent to $3 a share on 300,000 no-par shares, compared with $1,297,206, or $4.32 a share, in 1929. Current assets Dec. 31 were $3,001,516 and current liabilities $497,710.

SEARS, ROEBUCK SALES OFF

CHICAGO—Sales of Sears, Roebuck & Co. for the first 28-day period, Jan. 2 to Jan. 29, totaled $23,02,271, compared with $26,820,165 in the similar period of 1930, a decrease of 14.1 per cent.

STOREY ON ATCHISON

CHICAGO, Feb. 3—"We ended 1930 with cash of about $30,692,000 and government securities of $18,436,000, or a total of close to $51,180,000 cash and securities," said President W. B. Storey of Atchison.

AINSWORTH MANUFACTURING

DETROIT, Feb. 3—Ainsworth Manufacturing Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net income after charges and taxes of $298,501, equal to $1.82 a share, par $10, on the 163,511 shares of stock. This compares with $1,040,129, or $6.47 a share on 160,665 shares, in 1929.

MASSACHUSETTS INVESTORS TRUST

Trustees of Massachusetts Investors Trust report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, dividends and interest received amounting to $844,916; expenses $106,227, leaving net income $738,689, from which dividends amounting to $717,809 were distributed. Expenses included 6 per cent of the gross income between Oct. 15, 1929 and Oct. 15, 1930 as compensation of trustees and custodian of securities of $48,401 and tax reserves of $39,812. As of Dec. 31, 1930 there was undistributed income amounting to $111,168.

At the end of 1930 paid-in capital amounted to $19,395,372, compared with $12,821,792 a year earlier, an increase of $6,573,580 or 51 per cent. There were 493,523 shares outstanding on Dec. 31, last, compared with 327,404 12 months earlier. These shares were held by 9679 owners at the close of 1930 compared with 5096 a year earlier.

WHEAT PRICES RISE DUE TO DRY WEATHER

CHICAGO, Feb. 3 (AP)—Grains advanced early today, stimulated by persistent lack of moisture throughout the winter and spring wheat belt, and by unseasonable warmth.

Starting unchanged at ⅛c higher, wheat afterward scored material gains. Corn opened ⅜c off to ⅛c up, and subsequently rose all around.

Opening prices were: Corn, March, new 63s; May, old 64⅛@¼c, new 64⅞c; July, 65⅞@½c; September, 64⅞c Wheat, March, old 79⅛@¼c, new 79½c; May, old 81½@⅝, new 82½c; July, 66⅞c; September, 65¼c. Oats, May, old 33c, new 33c.

Wheat closed firm, unchanged to 1⅞ up, corn 1½-2 advanced, oats showing ⅝-⅞ gain.

DIVIDENDS

International Nickel Company of Canada declared a quarterly dividend of 15 cents on the common, placing the stock on a 60 cent annual basis, compared with $1 previously. The dividend is payable March 31 to stock of record March 2.

Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of one-fortieth of a share of class A on the class A, and one eight-hundredth share of class B on the class B, both payable March 3 to stock of record Feb. 10.

Detroit Edison Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2, payable April 15 to stock of record March 20.

Collins & Aikman declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable March 2 to stock of record Feb. 19.

Charles E. Hires Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the class A common, payable March 2 to stock of record Feb. 14.

Pines Winterfront Company declared the regular quarterly dividentd of 25 cents, payable March 2 to stock of record Feb. 16.

Hobart Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents on the common, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 16.

Manhattan Shirt Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable March 2 to stock of record Feb. 16.

Pittston Company declared a dividend of 38 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 18. A similar payment was made three months ago.

Cleveland Quarries Company declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents, placing the stock on a $1 annual basis, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 14. In 1930 it paid $3 in regular dividends and $1 in extras.

Brown Shoe declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable March 2 to stock of record Feb. 20.

Waltham Watch declared a $2 dividend on the 6 per cent preferred, payable in four quarterly installments of 50 cents each. A year ago $6 was paid in four quarterly installments of $1.50 each.

Kelvinator of Canada, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 5.

Union Tank Car Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents, payable March 2 to stock of record Feb. 14.

MARKED GAINS IN MARKET FOR COTTON CLOTH

Last Half of January Makes Month Best Since September

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 3—Business for the month of January averaged up to very fair proportions in the primary cotton cloth market. Taken as a whole, it was fully up to expectations, and January proved the best month the market has had since September. While improvement failed to include all sections, the active sections much more than made up the deficiency.

The gain started after the middle of the month. Some mills, impatient at buyers' earlier response, cut their prices in the hope of attracting business. The first effect was to repel buyers who feared further reductions, but fortunately the price of raw cotton turned upward and buyers evidently were convinced that print cloths were cheap at the offered prices. They bought all that was available and continued to buy even after cloth prices advanced. It is said that sales during that week totaled more than 35,000,000 yards.

The activity continued last week in somewhat reduced volume, but was sufficient to bring the average for the month ahead of several recent months. The market broadened and spread to many odd constructions, widths and weights of the print cloths, and to some of the sheeting numbers. It also included tire fabrics and cotton ducks, as well as some of the wide and heavy drills and sateens.

Some Constructions Lag

The narrow drills and some of the sheetings constructions are still lagging behind, and gradually sagging in price.

The fine- and fancy-goods division shared in the improvement in a steady and progressive way. After the stabilization of rayon yarns, goods containing them had a steadily increasing sale. In the all combed cotton section voiles and broadcloths participated to a marked extent.

In the print-cloth division of the coarse goods market the outstanding number was the 39-inch, 80 squares, 4.00 yard which sold at 8 and 7¾c for near by and at 7½ and 7¼c for March and April delivery. It is said enormous yardage of this construction was dealt in from the middle of the month.

The 39-inch, 72x76s, 4.25-yard was firm all week at 6¾c and the 68x72s, 4.75-yard at 6c. The 38½-inch, 64x60s, 5.35-yard brought 5¼c, and the 60x 48s, 6.25-yard, 4⅜c. A large business was offered at prices slightly under these figures, but was declined, after which some of the business came in at the ruling figures.

Sheeting Business Gains

In the sheeting division there was an increasing business done in the 31-inch 48 squares 5.00-yard at 4¼c, the 37-inch 44x40s 3.50-yard at 5⅝c, the 36-inch 48 squares 2.85-yard at 6½c and the 40-inch 44x44s 5.00-yard at 4⅝c. All of the above remained firm at the prices quoted. Several numbers lowered their prices ⅛c, including the 36-inch 48 squares 5.00-yard, which closed at 4½ to 4⅝c, the 48x52s 4.70-yard, which closed at 4¾c, and the 56x60s 4.00-yard at 5⅞c.

The most active number of pajama checks was the 36½-inch 72x80s, which was firm all week at 6 and 5⅞c. The 88 squares 4.00-yard dropped from 7½ to 7⅜c. Osnaburgs were usually firm, but the 36-inch 3.90-yard second quality dropped to 4⅞c.

Twills were active and firm. The 39-inch 64x48s 6.00-yard sold at 5c, and the 68x76s 4.00-yard at 6⅞ and 7c. Drills were quiet and weak. The 37-inch 3.00-yard dropped to 6¾. The 30-inch 2.85-yard low-count dropped from 7½ to 7c, with some sales in between.

Broadcloths were active, led by the 37-inch 100x60s 4.10-yard, which sold early at 7¾c, but closed at 8c for near by, and 7⅞c for future delivery. The 90x60s rose from 6¾ to 7c, the 80x60s 5.00-yard from 5¾ to 5⅞c, and the 112x68s from 8½ to 8¾c.

Fine Goods Sales Broad

In the fine-goods division the market broadened considerably and included many special constructions. Voiles and broadcloths led the all-cotton goods and accounted for very substantial yardage. Goods with rayon yarn sold in a number of constructions, and there was considerable business in rough-surface goods such as cotton tweeds and serges.

Comber broadcloths were quite active. The 128x68s sold at 11½ to 12½c, and the 144x76s singles at 13¾ to 14¾c, depending on the quality in each case. Combed sateens, 39-inch, 88x140s, 5.10-yard, sold at 14 to 15c, and the 38-inch, 128x68s, 5.50-yard at 10½ to 10¾c.

Combed lawns, 40-inch, 72x68s, 9.50-yard, dropped from 7⅜c@7½c to 7¼c@7½c. The 36½-inch, 116x76s, with dimity stripe, 8.00-yard, rose from 10¾c to 11c. The 34-inch pongees, 72x100s, 7.00-yard, rose from 8c to 8¼c for future delivery, and the 64x72s, 6.40-yard was firm at 8c.

The 40-inch, 60x56s voiles, with ordinary hard twist, sold at 8c, and the extra-hard twist at 9c. The 68x 76s, 70s, with pima cotton, brought from 13½ to 14c. Organdies, 39-inch, 68x56s, 11-yard, rose from 6½ to 6¾ and 7c. Single-end cantons, 96x100s, 22-26, sold at 12½c for future delivery, and the 96x104s, two-end cantons, brought 18c. The 96-square tussahs, two-end, sold at 21c, and the 80x52s, single-end at 13¼c.

Rayon-and-Cotton Mixtures

Rayon-and-cotton alpaca 64x60s, with 32 to 40-filament, sold at 11½ to 11¾c. Rayon-filled flat crepes 76x56s, with 150-denier rayon, brought 14¾ to 15c with 60-filament, and 13¾ to 14c with 32 to 40-filament. Rayon-warp cotton-filled crepes, 40½-inch, 100x46s, with 150-denier domestic first quality rayon warp and 60s combed crepe twist filling sold at 22c. The 40-inch 76x64s, with 100-denier cellulose acetate filled flat crepe and 40s single crepe twist combed warp, brought 21 to 22c.

Rayon-and-cotton serges 36-inch 72x48s, with 30s carded warp and 150-denier rayon filling sold at 10¾ to 11c. The 36-inch 80x72s with 30s carded warp and 150-denier acetate rayon filling moved at 16c. Rayon twills 35½-inch 112x64s with 50s single combed warp and 150-denier rayon filling brought 16 to 16¼c. The 37-inch 120x56s with 150-denier rayon warp and 60s two-ply mercerzied combed filling sold at 24¼ to 24¾c.

McCALL CORPORATION'S YEAR

McCall Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net of $2,018,741 after depreciation, taxes, etc., compared with $2,173,683 in 1929. The 1930 net equals $3.49 a share on 579,204 shares, compared with $3.76 a share on 578,558 shares in 1929.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	82⅛	81¾
Alleghany Corp 5s rct	80⅞	80⅛
Amer Foreign Power 5s	82⅛	82⅛
Amer I G Chem 5½s ct '49	99⅛	99⅛
Amer Inter 5½s cv '49	90⅜	90⅛
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	38	37⅛
Amer Smelting 5s '47	102	102
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	103¾
Amer T&T 4½s cv '39	127	127
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106	105⅞
Amer T&T sf 5s '60	106⅛	106⅛
Amer T&T 5s '65	106¼	106⅛
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	109	108⅞
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	102⅞	102⅝
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	72½	72½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89⅛	89⅛
Armour & Co 5½s '43	77	77
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	94¼	94¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	98½	98½
Atch T&SF 4½s	118½	118
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	96½	96½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	97⅞	97⅜
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	97	97
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	101	101
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv	94¼	94¼
Balt & Ohio 5s series D	102⅞	102⅞
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	108¾	108½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107	107
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102⅝	102⅝
Boston & Maine 5s '67	100¼	100
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	105¾	105⅝
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	100⅞	100⅝
Bklyn Un El 5s '50	103⅝	103⅝
Buff Gen Elec 4½s	101	101
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	90	90
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	98¼	98¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	97¾	97½
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	100⅞	100¾
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	104⅛	104⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	104⅛	104
Can Pacific deb 4s	87¼	87
Can Pacific 4½ '46	100½	100½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	98¾	98½
Can Pacific 5s '54	102¼	102¼
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	102	102
Certainteed 5½s rcts '43	35	35
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	98¾	98½
Ches & O cv 4½s A	100¼	100¼
Ches & O 4½s B	100⅛	100⅛
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	67¾	67½
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	96⅞	96¾
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	67	66¾
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	97½	97½
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	95½	95½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	31	30
Chicago M StP&Pc 5s '75	71	71
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	93¼	93¼
Chicago & Nw 4¾s '87	88	88
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	108⅛	108⅛
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	92	92
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	98½	98½
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	103	103
Chicago Un Sta 5s ct '44	104⅞	104⅞
Chile Copper 5s '47	93¾	93½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	91	91
Cin Terminal 4½s 2020	102¾	102¾
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	101⅝	101⅜
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	101⅛	101⅛
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	97½	97
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94½	94½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	26	26
Con Gas Co 5½s '45	105¾	105⅝
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	98¼	98¼
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	96⅛	96⅛
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	78	78
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	105¼	105¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	89¼	89¼
Eq Gas 5s	101¼	101¼
Erie RR 5s '67	80	80
Erire RR gen '75s	78½	78½
Fed Metal 7s '34	95	95
Fla East Coast 5s '74	21	20¾
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	80	78
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102½	102½
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49	94½	94½
Gen Theater Equip 6s	70	69¼
Goodrich 6s '45	68	68
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	99⅛	99⅛
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	83¼	83¼
Gould Coupler 6s '40	68	68
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	106¼	106¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '04	110¼	110
Great Northern 5s '73 C	105⅜	105⅜
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110⅝	110⅝
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	59	59
Hudson Coal 5s '62	59⅛	59
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	77½	77
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	98⅜	98¼
Humble Oil 5s '37	101½	101½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105½	105½
Ill Central 4s '53	88	88
Ill Central 4¾s '66	98	98
Ill Central rfg 5s '55	90⅜	90⅜
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	100¼	100¼
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	96¼	95¾
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	96¼	95
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	90	89⅝
Interr Rap Tran 5s sta '66	69¼	69
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	55	55
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	90	90
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	82	82
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	76	76
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	69	69
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	73½	73½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	79⅝	79⅝
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	88¾	88¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s	81	81
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	97¾	97¾
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	105⅝	105⅝
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	100	100
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	94	94
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	94⅛	94⅛
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	101⅞	101⅞
Loew's Inc 6s '41	103	103
Louis Arkansas 5s	69	69
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	104½	103¾
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	30	30
Man S W Colz 5s	98½	98½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	96	96
McCormick (Edith R) 6s '34	101¼	101¼
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	94	94
McKesson & Robbins 5½s	80⅝	80⅜
Meade 6s ww	85	85
Metro Water 5½s	73	73
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	102¼	102¼
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	100⅛	100⅛
Min StP & SSM 5½s '49	65	65
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	89¾	89¾
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	101⅞	101⅞
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	71	70⅝
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	94½	94½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	94	93⅝
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	94	94
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	98	98
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	103¾	103¾
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	81½	81½
Namm Sons 6s	93	93
Nat Dairy Prod 5s '48	100¼	100
Nat Radiator 6½s '47	15	14½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	108¼	108⅛
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	87⅞	87⅞
N O Terminal 4s '53	92⅛	92¼
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	85½	85½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	100⅛	98
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	107	107
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	99⅛	99⅛
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	89	89
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	103	103
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	101¼	101⅛
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	106	106
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	115¾	115⅝
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	44	44
NY Railway inc 6s '65	2½	2½
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	107¾	107¾
NY Steam Corp 5s	101	101
NY Tel deb 6s '49	111¼	111¼
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	108⅞	108¾
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	95½	95½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	84	84
Niag Lock & O 5s '55	103½	103½
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	98	98
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	50	50
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	101½	101½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	102⅛	102
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	111	111
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	102¼	102¼
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	111	111
Old Ben Coal 6s '44	49	49
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	94	93
Otis Steel 6s '41	97½	97½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102½	102½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	102	101¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	65	65
Paramount Public 5½s '50	87	86¼
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	95½	95½
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	79⅛	79⅛
Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48	98	98
Penn Railroad 4s '52	93¼	93¼
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	97¾	97½
Penn Railroad 5s '64	105¼	105
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	109¾	109⅝
Pere Marquette 5s '56	104⅝	104⅝
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	86	86
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	99¼	99¾
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	100¼	100¼
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	101⅛	101½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	101¾	101¾
Pure Oil 5½s '37	89½	89½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	90	88
Read rfg 4½s A '97	101¼	101¼
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	92¼	92¼
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	87½	87½
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	64¼	64¼
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	94⅝	94½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	81¾	81
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	100⅝	100⅝
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	49	49
Seabd AL con 6s '45	16	16
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	9¾	9⅛
Shell Pipe 5s '52	90⅛	90
Shell Union 5s '47	80½	80½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	84⅝	84¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	97½	97½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	100	100
Sinclair Cru O 5½ '38	102	101⅞
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	100	99⅞
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	78	78
Smith A O 6½s '33	102½	102½
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	104⅞	104⅞
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	95¼	95¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	98	97⅞
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	99¾	99½
Southern Ry con 5s '94	108¼	108⅛
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	115¾	115¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104	103¾
Stevens Hotel 5s '46	62	62
Texas Corp 5s '44	98¾	98
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	98⅛	98
Tex & Uac 5s B '77	97	97
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	49½	49½
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	66½	66½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	97	97
Ulster & Del con 5s '28 star ctf	97¾	97¾
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	95½	95½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99½	99½
Union Pacific 4s '68	93¼	93
Union Pacific 4½s '68	100¼	100¼
US Rubber Co 5s '47	70½	70½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	96	96
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101⅛	101⅛
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	70⅜	70⅛
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	77⅞	77⅞
Virginia Ry 5s '62	105⅛	105⅛
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	101¼	101¼
Wabash RR 5½s '75	99⅛	99⅛
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	68⅛	68
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	67¼	67¼
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	93	92½
Western Maryland 4s '52	79⅛	79⅛
Western Maryand 5½s '77	94	94
Western Union 5s '60	102¾	102¾
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102½	102½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100	100
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	103	103

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Feb 3	Last Feb 2
3½s '47	100.25	100.24	100.25	100.22
1st 4¼s '47	102.8	102.1	102.8	102.11
Oth 4¼s '38	103.	102.30	103.	102.30
4th 4¼s reg	102.24	102.24	102.24	102.24
US 3⅜s '43	101.14	101.14	101.14	101.8
US 3⅜s '47	101.12	101.10	101.10	101.12
US 3⅜s '56	104.8	104.2	104.6	104.4
US 4s '54	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.4
US 4¼s '52	110.6	110.1	110.1	110.

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	75½	75½
Akershus 5s '63	95	95
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	54	53⅝
Antioquia 7s B '45	63	63
Antioquia III 7s '57	54¾	54¾
Antwerp s5 '58	100½	100½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	91⅛	91⅛
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	90	89¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	90¾	90¾
Australia 4½s '56	65⅛	65
Australia 5s '55	72	71¾
Australia 5s '57	72½	72½
Austria (Gov) 7s ct '57	96	95¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	105	105
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	100	100
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	89¾	89½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95	94⅞
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103⅛	102⅝
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	109	109
Belgium (King) 7s '55	113¼	112¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	109⅛	109¼
Bergen (City) 6s '49	101	101
Berlin (City) 6s '58	71	71
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	71¼	71¼
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	71⅛	71⅛
Berlin Elec 6s '65	67¾	67¾
Bogota (City) 8s '45	77	77
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	34¼	34¼
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	49½	48
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104⅛	104⅛
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 8s '52	70¼	70¼
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	65	64⅞
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	66	65
Brazil (US) 8s '41	88½	88
Bremen 7s '35	94	94
Brisbane 6s '50 rcts	80½	80½
Brisbane 5s '58	67	67
Budapest (City) 6s '62	68⅝	67⅞
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	70¼	70
Bulgaria 7½s '68	75⅞	75⅞
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	66	63
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	106	105¾
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	108	108
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	68	68
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	85	85
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	79⅝	79
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	95¼	95¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	63	63
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	67	67
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	67	67
Copenhag (City) 5s '52	98¾	98¾
Cordobo (City) 7s '57	65⅛	65⅛
Cordobo (Prrov) 7s '42	70	70
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	78⅝	78
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	110¾	110¾
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	95	94¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101¼	101¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105½	105½
Dresden 7s '45	82½	82
Dutch EI 6s '47	101¾	101¾
Dutch EI sf 6s '62	101¾	101¾
Fiat 7s '46 war	89	89
Finland 5½s '58	81	80½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	90⅛	90⅛
Frankfort 6½s '53	73½	73½
French (Rep) 7s '49	120½	120½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	126¼	126
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	90⅞	90⅞
German 7s '49	100⅛	100
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	84	83¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	76	76
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	75½	76
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	83½	83
Ger Gov Int 5½s' 65	73¾	73½
Greek 6s '68	85¾	85½
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	95	95
Hamburg 6s '46	81¾	81¾
Harpen 6s '49 ww	79	79
Helsingfors 6½s '60	85⅛	85⅛
Hungary Mun 7s '46	74¾	74¾
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	96¼	96
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	91	90¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	98¼	98
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s' 50	92¾	92¾
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	93½	93½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	104½	104¼
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	78¾	78¾
Karstadt 6s '43	63½	62⅞
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	90	89¾
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	90	90
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	89¾	88½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	87¼	87⅛
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	56	56
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	57	57
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	95	95
Nord Rys 6½s '50	106½	106½
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '70	101¼	101¼
Norway (King) 5s '63	101¼	101
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102⅞	102⅞
Norway (King) 6s '43	106	106
Norway (King) 6s '44	105¾	105¾
Norway (King) 6s '52	102⅛	102⅛
Norwegian El 5½s '57	100¼	99¾
Nuremberg 6s '52	71¼	71¼
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	92¼	91⅝
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	97	97
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	100	100
Oslo G&E 5s '63	98	97¼
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	88⅞	88
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104⅜	104⅜
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	107	106⅞
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	60	60
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	33	32¼
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	33	32½
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	33	32¼
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	50	47⅝
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	79	79
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	84¼	84¼
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	77	77
Prussia 6s '52	70⅞	70⅞
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	77¾	77¾
Rhinelbe 7s '46	87	85½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	56	56
Rome (City) 6½s '52	88⅝	88¼
San Paulo (City) 6½s '57	62½	61
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	51	51
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	82¼	82¼
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	78⅛	78⅛
Saxon State 7s '45	84¼	84¼
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107¼	107¼
Cerbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	80½	78¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	91⅝	90¾
Siemens 6½s '51	96½	95
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	95⅛	95
Swiss Government 5½s '46	106	106
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	97⅛	97⅛
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	92¼	92
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	88	87½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105¾	105¾
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	72¾	72⅞
Unterelbe 6s '53	76	74
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	100⅝	100
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	81½	81½
Vienna 6s '52	87	87
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	95⅝	95
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	97¾	97¾

FRENCH STEEL OUTPUT UP

PARIS, Feb. 3—Output of steel ingots in France during Decemper totaled 1,756,000 tons, compared with 706,000 tons in November and 815,000 tons in December, 1929. Pig iron production totaled 800,000 tons, compared with 782,000 tons in November and 873,000 tons in December, 1929. Total 1930 output of steel ingots was 9,402,000 tons, compared with 9,699,000 tons in 1929, while pig iron figures were 10,100,000 tons and 10,364,000 tons, respectively. Prices continue to decline, but internal demand is fair, though foreign competition is growing.

YOUNGSTOWN SHEET & TUBE CO.

Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, net income of $7,036,132 after interest, depreciation, depletion, federal taxes, etc., equal, after dividend requirements on the 5½ per cent preferred, to $5.17 a share on the 1,200,000 no-par common shares outstanding at the end of the year. This compares with $21,564,174, or $19.53 a share on 1,061,667 average shares, in 1929 and $17.28 a share on 1,200,000 common shares outstanding at the end of that year.

BANK OF GERMANY STATEMENT

BERLIN, Feb. 3—The Reichsbank condensed statement (in marks, 000 omitted) compares as follows:

	Jan. 31 1931	Jan. 23 1931
Silver and coin	171,900	207,300
Gold reserves	2,242,400	2,244,400
Bills of exchg & checks	1,942,200	1,655,500
Other assets	556,600	227,600
Reichsbank circulation	4,383,400	3,756,000
Bank rate	5%	5%

DULUTH, SO. SHORE & ATLANTIC

Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic for the year ended Dec. 31 reports preliminary net loss of $855,425 after taxes and charges, compared with net loss of $406,627 in 1929. For the final quarter of 1930 net loss was $278,859, compared with net loss of $121,938 in the fourth quarter of 1929.

WORLD LEAD PRODUCTION

World production of refined lead amounted to 154,440 short tons in December, compared with 144,525 tons in November and 152,616 tons in October, according to American Bureau of Metal Statistics. Total world production for the 12 months of 1930 amounted to 1,833,881 short tons.

ALLIED INTERNATIONAL INVESTING

Allied International Investing Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net of $129,189 after interest, expenses and taxes, compared with $227,230 in 1929.

OFFERS STOCK TO EMPLOYEES

Bethlehem Steel Corp. Workers Already Have Investment of $17,000,000

Approximately 25,000 employees of Bethlehem Steel Corporation have become stockholders in the last eight years, according to Eugene C. Grace, president. The total investment of these workers is $17,000,000. Employees have been aided in holding their securities, Mr. Grace said, by maintenance of Bethlehem wage scales and by allocation of available work.

These statements were made in connection with a new offering to employees of right to purchase 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock at $121 a share under the 1931 employees' saving and stock ownership plan.

Under this plan it can be paid for over 28 months at $4 a share monthly. The subscriber will own the stock after paying $109.10 a share in installments, as dividends and $3 of the special benefit more than offset the 5 per cent interest on unpaid balances during the installment period. Subscribers receive a special benefit in addition to $7 a share dividend, of $1 a share the first year, $2 the second, $3 the third, $4 the fourth and $5 the fifth year of ownership of each annual issue.

"The reduced operations in 1930 naturally created financial problems for many, but the backlog of savings and stock ownership proved a helpful aid to the situation for the majority," Mr. Grace said. "The business recession has served to emphasize more than ever before the value of our plan.

"Bethlehem has developed new programs which will assist it substantially in furtherance of its business and in marketing of Bethlehem products."

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3%	1½%
Commercial paper	3½@4	2¾
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	1½@2	1½@2
Four to six months	2¼@2½	2¼@2½

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	27⅛c	28⅛c
Bar silver in London	12⅛d	13¼d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$84,000,000	..
Year ago today	69,000,000	$841,000,000
Balances	40,000,000	
Year ago today	29,000,000	126,000,000
F. R. bank credit	39,959,617	..

Acceptance Market

30 days	1⅝@1½
60 days	1⅝@1½
90 days	1⅝@1½
4 months	1¾@1⅝
5 months	1⅞@1¾
6 months	1⅞@1¾

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3%	Bombay	7%
Boston	2½	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	3	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7½
Minneapolis	3½	London	3
New York	2	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2
San Francisco	3	Prague	4
St. Louis	3	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5½
Athens	8	Sofia	9
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	9	Vienna	5
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.85⅝	$4.85⅝	$4.8665
Cables	4.85⅞	4.85⅞	4.8665
Fance—franc	.0392 1-32	.0391⅞	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1349⅛	.1394½	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅞	.0523⅞	.0526
Germany—mark	.2377¾	.2377	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1406½	.1406⅛	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅛	.0296⅛	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2674¾	.2674½	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129½	.0129½	.193
Holland—florin	.4019	.4018	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1747⅛	.1747⅛	.1749
Norway—krone	.2674	.2674	.268
Poland—zloty	.1121	.1121	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0452	.0452	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059½	.0059½	.193
Spain—peseta	.1020	.1024	.193
Sweden—krona	.2677	.2677	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1932	.1932	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176⅞	.0176⅞	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2375	.2387½	*
Shanghai—tael	.3050	.3125	
India—rupee	.3599	.3698	.3650
Japan—yen	.4941	.4943	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3047	.3045	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0880	.0875	.1196
Chile—peso	.1205	.1205	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9972	.9972	.9737
Peru—pound	.2837	.2833	.40
Uruguay—peso	.6825	.6850	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99¾	.99⅞	1.00

*Par unsettled.

INDIAN COTTON STOCKS LOWER

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Stocks in Indian cotton in India have been reduced to a level substantially lower than one year ago or two years ago, through a decrease in the Indian crop prospect in recent weeks combined with a high rate of consumption by Indian mills and very large exports by India, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. The total stock in India on Dec. 31 this season, in 400-pound bales, including the estimated unpicked and unmarketed portion of the current crop, was approximately 5,414,000 bales, compared with 6,131,000 on the same date last season and 5,841,000 two seasons ago.

AM. COMMONWEALTHS POWER

The acquisition of the Canadian utility properties kwown as the Dominion Gas & Electric Company, in the Province of Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, has added 102 communities to the territories already served by operating subsidiaries of the American Commonwealths Power Corporation in the United States and Canada, and increases the service of the entire system to more than 400 growing cities and towns, located in diversified areas extending from Maine to Florida and from the east coast to as far west as Arizona and north to and including the Canadian Provinces mentioned.

WILLIAM WRIGLEY JR. CO.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3—William Wrigley Jr. Company, excluding subsidiaries, reports for the year ended Dec. 31 preliminary net of $11,404,092 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal to $5.70 a share on 2,000,000 shares, compared with $11,454,296, or $5.72 a share, in 1929. Net for fourth quarter was $2,351,046, or $1.17 a share, compared with $2,919,383, or $1.46, in the final quarter of 1929.

LONDON MARKET DULL

LONDON, Feb. 3—London stock markets remain idle, with scattered selling in evidence. A feature was weakness in Royal Mail, whose £5,000,000 common stock is selling for £50,000. Each £100 common share is quoted 10s. nominal, while the 5 per cent preference stock is quoted £1, 10s. for £100. Brazilian bonds were firm.

LONDON WOOL SALES

LONDON, Feb. 3 (AP)—A fine selection, amounting to 8096 bales, was offered at the wool sales today. Bidding was active, and 7500 bales were readily sold at current rates. A large supply of greasy crossbreds was taken chiefly by the home trade.

New York Curb Market

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)		High	Low	12:30
4	Ainsworth	8½	8	8
3	Allied Aviation	⅝	¼	⅜
1	Alum Co Am	150	150	150
1	Alum Co Am pf	108½	108½	108½
†10	Alum Ltd D war	40	40	40
3	Am Austin Car	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2	Am Capital B	5	5	5
2	Am Cities P&L B	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
10	Am Com Pow A	14¾	14⅝	14¾
2	Am Cyan B	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛
6	Am & Fgn Pow war	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞
1	Am Founders	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
7	Am Invest B	6	5⅞	6
6	Am Maracaibo	⅝	¾	¾
22	Am Sup Power	12½	12¼	12¼
7	Appalach Gas	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜
1	Ark Nat Gas A	6	6	6
†10	Ark Pow & Lt pf (7)	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Asso Gas&El	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
1	Asso G&E A (2r)	20¼	20¼	20¼
23	Asso G&E war	¾	¾	¾
3	Asso Ray pf (6)	51	50¾	51
2	Aut V M cv pr pt	10¾	10¾	10¾
	B			
2	Bahia Corp	2	2	2
4	Blue Ridge (.20E)	4	4	4
1	Blue Ridge cvt pf (3r)	34	34	34
2	Buf Niag&E P pf(1.60)	26	26	26
	C			
5	CAM Co ctv	¼	¼	¼
5	Carib Syn	¾	¾	¾
2	Cent Pub Serv A	18¼	18¼	18¼
4	Cent States El	10	9⅞	10
2	Centrif Pipe	8	7⅞	8
106	Cities Service	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞
1	Colomb Syn	⅛	⅛	⅛
10	†Comwlth Edison	240½	240¼	240¼
13	Comwlth & So war	2	2	2
2	Commun Wat Serv	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
6	Comstock Tun	½	½	½
1	Cons Cop Min	2¾	2¾	2¾
3	Cons Laundries	14⅝	14¼	14¼
5	Cont Chic Corp	6¾	6¾	6¾
5	Cont Chic Corp cv pf	37½	37½	37½
25	†Cont Shares cvt pf	46¼	46¼	46¼
19	Cord Corp	8¼	8⅛	8¼
1	Creole Pet	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2	Cresson Gold	½	½	½
3	Crocker&Wheel	10⅛	10	10⅛
5	Cusi Mex Min	½	7-16	½
	D			
2	Dayton Airpl	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
1	De Forest	2	2	2
1	Derby Oil	3	3	3
19	Detroit Aircraft	2	2	2
6	Douglas Airc	17	16¾	17
2	Dresser Mfg A	38¾	38¾	38¾
3	Dresser Mfg B	25⅛	24¾	24¾
1	Driver Harris	30	30	30
7	Driver Harris pf	80	80	80
1	Dubilier Cond	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
9	Duquesne Gas	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
	E			
14	El Bond&Sh	43¼	43	43¼
1	El Pow Assoc	15¼	15¼	15¼
1	Electric Share 6%	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
3	Empire Corp	1½	1½	1½
2	Emp PubServ A	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
1	Eureka Pope	27	27	27
1	Excello A & T	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
	F			
11	Ford Mot Ltd	18⅝	18	18⅛
1	Foremost Dairy	1¼	1¼	1¼
†25	Gamewell pf	99	99	99
	G			
1	Gen Aviation Corp	8	8	8
4	Gen Bak	½	½	½
1	Gen Elec Ltd rct	10¾	10¾	10¾
1	Gen Empire	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
2	Gen Ldy Mach	⅝	⅝	⅝
5	Gen Thea Eq cv pf	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛
1	Gotham Knitbac	⅛	⅛	⅛
1	Graymur	24	24	24
1	Greenfield Tap & Die	6	6	6
1	Guenther Rud	17	17	17
	H			
3	Hap Candy St A	⅜	⅜	⅜
1	Horn & Hard	35½	35½	35½
	I			
1	Ins Co Nor Am	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝
3	Int Holding	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
4	Internat Pet	14¼	14¼	14¼
1	Interstate Equit	3½	3½	3½
5	Ital Superpow A	3½	3½	3½
	L			
2	Leonard Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
1	Lib McN & Lib	11	11	11
1	Loew's war	1¾	1¾	1¾
	M			
2	Mass Util Asso	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1	Mead Johnson	83	83	83
1	Memphis Nat Gas	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1	Merritt Chap & S	14¼	14¼	14¼
2	Mining Co Can	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
6	Mo Kans Pipe L	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
3	Mid West Util	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞
2	Mountain Prod	5½	5½	5½
	N			
2	Nat Sug Ref N J	30½	30½	30½
1	National Trans	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
3	Nat Un Rad	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1	New Bhadford	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
20	†New Eng Power	70	70	70
70	†New Eng Pow pf	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
2	NY Auction	3½	3½	3½
1	NY Hamburg	26¼	26¼	26¼
2	NY Hond Rosar	11	11	11
20	†NY P&Lt 6% pf	102½	102½	102½
100	†NY Tel 6½% pf	116½	115½	116½
3	Niag Hud Pow	10¾	10⅝	10¾
1	Niag Hud P A war	2	2	2
6	Noranda Mines	17½	17	17
1	Nor European Oil	1	1	1
1	North States P 7% pf	105	105	105
	P			
1	Pacific Pub Ser	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
1	Pandem Oil	¼	¼	¼
1	Paramount Cab	3½	3½	3½
1	Pennroad Corp	7½	7½	7½
3	Peo Lt Pow A	25	24¼	24⅜
1	Perryman Elec	1	1	1
3	Pie Bak of Am A	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
5	Pilot Radio A	7¾	7⅜	7¾
†100	Pitts Lake Er Ry	106⅞	106	106⅞
1	Plymouth Oil	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
1	Premier Gold	11-16	11-16	11-16
3	Prince & Whitely	1½	1½	1½
2	Prudential Invest	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
32	Pub Util Hold	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2	Pub Ut Hold war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2	Pub Ut Hold xw	6	6	6
	R			
1	Reliance Manage	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
2	Rich Oil Cal pf	7¾	7¾	7¾
1	Rockl L&P tr ctf	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
	S			
32	St Anthony Gold	⅛	⅛	⅛
1	St Regis Paper	14½	14½	14½
1	Salt-Creek Prod	6¾	6¾	6¾
1	Saxet Co	9¾	9¾	9¾
2	Selected Indust	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
2	Sel Ind full pd stpd	65½	65½	65½
6	Select Ind pr pf	65	65	65
1	Shawinig W&P	51½	51½	51½
1	Shenandoah	4¾	4¾	4¾
1	Shenandoah pf	31½	31½	31½
6	So Cal Ed C pf	25⅜	25¼	25⅜
2	So'west Gas Ut	3¾	3¾	3¾
2	Stand Oil Ind	35⅜	35¼	35¼
2	St Oil Ky	22½	22½	22½
†50	St Oil of Ohio	55	55	55
1	Starrett Corp	9¾	9¾	9¾
1	Strauss (Nathan)	5½	5½	5½
2	Strauss Roth	3⅛	3	3
2	Stutz Mot Am	21⅛	21	21⅛
	T			
1	Taggart Corp	12	12	12
2	Technicolor Inc	8½	8½	8½
4	Tech Hugh Gold	7	7	7
44	Trans Lux D Pic A	7⅝	7¼	7⅝
1	Twin Sta Nat Gas A	1¼	1¼	1¼
	U			
2	Unit Chem ptc pf	22½	22	22½
1	United El Serv	12	12	12
13	Unit Founders	8½	8⅜	8½
34	United Gas	10¼	10	10
2	United Gas war	3¾	3⅝	3¾
3	United Gas pf	92¼	92⅛	92⅛
6	Un Lt & Pow A	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜
50	†Unit Milk Prod pf	37	37	37
2	U S Elec Pow	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
2	United Verde Ext	9¼	9¼	9¼
	V			
1	Vacuum Oil	56	56	56
10	Venezuelan Pet	1	1	1
4	Vick Finance	6	5⅝	5⅝
	W			
1	Wenden Cop Min	⅛	⅛	⅛
9	West Air Express	16¼	15	15

DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	12:30
5	Alumin Co 5s'52	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
5	Am Cmwlth Pow 6s'40	78½	78½	78½
25	Am G&E 5s 2028	97½	97½	97½
3	Am Pow&L 6s 2016	104½	104½	104½
1	Am Rad 4½s'47	100	100	100
1	Am Roll M 4½s'33	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
42	Appalach Gas 6s'45	88	87	88
67	Appalach Gas 6s'45 B	73	71⅝	73
29	Appalach Pow 5s'56	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
12	Ark Pow&Lgt 5s'56	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
1	Ark Pow&Lgt 5s'56 nw	95¾	95¾	95¾
10	Asos Elec 4½s'53	89¾	89¾	89¾
8	Asso G&E 5s'50	74⅞	74⅝	74⅝
1	Asso C&E 5½s'77	93½	93½	93½
21	Asso G&E 5s'68	75½	75⅛	75½
1	Asso G&E 4½s'49 C	67¾	67¾	67¾
2	Asso Tel Ut 5½s'44 C	85½	85	85
1	Assoc T&Tel 5½s'55 A	88	88	88
1	Bell Tel Can 5s'57 B	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
13	Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1	Caterp Trac 5s'35	97	97	97
1	Cent St El 5s'48	62	62	62
2	Chic Dist El 4½s'70 A	90½	90½	90½
15	Chic Dist El 5½s'35 B	100½	100½	100½
5	Chic Ry cod 5s'27	66½	66½	66½
1	Cities Ser 5s'66	74	74	74
47	Cities Ser 5s'50	77¼	76⅞	76⅞
6	Cities Ser Pw 5½s'52	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
31	Col G&E 5s'61	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
2	Con Gas Balt 5s '65 f	106	106	106
7	Cont G&E 5s '58 a	81¾	81½	81¾
2	Crane Co 5s '40	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	Crucible Steel 5s '40	99	99	99
15	Det Int Br 6½s '52	26⅝	26⅛	26½
2	E Util Inv 5s '54 A	59⅝	59⅛	59⅛
1	Ed Elec Ill 4s '32	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
3	Elec P&L 5s 2030	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
2	Gatineau Pow 6 '41 B	91¾	91¾	91¾
3	Geo Pow 5s '67	99	99	99
4	Gillette 5s '40	85¼	85	85¼
1	Hst Gif Gs 6½s '43 ww	90	90	90
1	Ill Pw&L 5½s '54 B	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
5	Indnapls P&L 5s '57 A	100	100	10
5	Indapls P&L 5s '57 A	100	100	100
6	Insull Util Inv 6s '40 B	90	89¾	90
2	Interl Pw Sec 7s '57 E	97½	97½	97½
1	Invest Co 5s '47 A xw	77	77	77
5	Iowa-Neb L&P 5s '57	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
1	Jersey C P&L 5s'47 B	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
30	KanCP&L 4½s '61 wi	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1	Keystone Pb S 5s '78	95	95	95
2	Kop Gas&C 5½s '50	102	102	102
6	Laclede Gas 5½s '35	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
4	Lehigh PS 6s 2026 A	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2	Libby McN&L 5s '42	93	93	93
2	Louis P&L 5s '57	97½	97½	97½
1	Mass Gas 5s '55	98	98	98
1	Mid West Util 4½s '31	100¼	100¼	100¼
20	Mid West Util 5s '32	100	100	100
8	Mid West Util 5s '33	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
26	Milw El Ry&L 5s '71	100	100	100
1	Miss P&L Co 5s '57	93½	93½	93½
1	Mont LH&P 5s B '70	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1	Narragansett 5s '57	102¼	102¼	102¼
5	Nat P&L 6s 2026 A	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1	Nat Pb Srv 5s '78	74	74	74
5	New Eng G&E 5s '50	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
2	N E G&E 5s '48	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
1	N E G & El 5s '47	89	89	89
1	NY Pow & Lt 4½s '67	95	95	95
5	Nor Ind P Ser 5s '69	101⅛	101	101
5	Nor O P & L 5½s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
10	North Am Co 5s '61	97	97	97
2	Ohio Edison 5s '60	99¾	99¾	99¾
4	Okla G & E 5s '50	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2	Oswego Riv P 6s '31	100¾	100¾	100¾
31	Pac G&E 4½s F '60 n	97⅞	97	97⅞
4	Pac G&E 4½s '60 F	97	97	97
1	Penn Od E 6s '50 xw	101½	101½	101½
1	Penn Tel Crp 5s C '60	98½	98½	98½
4	Phila El Pw 5½s '72	106¼	106	106
45	Phila B&W 4½s C '77	102	102	102
11	Piedmont El 6½s '60A	83	82¾	83
2	Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	101	101	101
3	Pug So P&L 5s '50 C	98	98	98
7	Roch Cen Pow 5s '53	69½	69½	69½
1	San Ant P S 5s '58 B	96½	96½	96½
1	Saxet Corp 6s '45 A	82¾	82¾	82¾
4	Scripps 5½s '43	86½	86½	86½
3	Shaw W&P 4½s '67 A	95	94⅝	95
2	Shawsheen 7s '31	101¼	101¼	101¼
4	Silica Gen 6½s '32 ww	90	90	90
7	SEP&L 6s 2025 A xw	101⅝	101½	101½
1	Swst Dairy 6½s '38 ww	63	63	63
6	Swst Nat Gas 6s '45	68	68	68
5	Stand G&E 6s '51	96½	96½	96½
1	Sun Oil 5½s '39	101½	101½	101½
21	Swift & Co 5s '40	100½	100	100
1	Tenn Pub Serv 5s '70	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
3	Tex El Serv 5s '60	96½	96½	96½
3	Tex P&Lt 5s '56	99¼	99¼	99¼
13	Tri Util 5s '79	60⅛	60	60
1	Union Gulf Cp 5s '50	102	102	102
1	Un L&Ry 5½s '52	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
7	U S Rub 6s '33	84⅛	84	84
21	an Swerin 6s '35	75	74¾	75
5	WashWatPw 5s '60	102½	102½	102½
2	WestNewsDel 6s '44	58	58	58
1	Wisc P&L 5s '56 E	101½	101½	101½

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales		High	Low	12:30
1	AgriMtgBk 7s '47	68	68	68
5	BuAiresPv 7½s '47	89	88⅛	88⅛
1	BuAiresPv 7s '52	83	83	83
11	Canada 4s '60	93⅛	93	93
5	ChileMtgBk 6s '31	97½	97⅜	97⅜
2	ComPriBk 5½s '37	81¼	81¼	81¼
7	ErcoleMEl 6½sA'53ww	70	70	70
4	Gesfuerel 6s '53	76½	76½	76½
4	Parana Braz 7s '58	44⅛	44	44
1	Rio de Janeiro 6½s '59	48	48	48
3	Russ 6½s ctf NC '19	2	2	2
2	Saar Basin Con 7s '35	96¼	96¼	96¼
3	Saxon Pub Wks 5s '32	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
1	Stinnes 7s '46 xw	65	65	65
3	Terni Elec 6½s '53	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛

†—Actual sales. a—Plus extra. b—Plus 10% in stock. e—Paid last year. f—Payable in stock. g—Partly extra. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last Feb2	Last Jan31
100	Acme Steel	40	40	40	39⅞
1800	Adams Roy	4	3⅝	3⅝	4
100	Allied Motor	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
100	Am Com Pwr A	14	14	14	14⅝
50	Am Radio & T	¾	¾	¾	⅝
550	As Tel Util	22½	22¼	22½	22½
10	Baxter Laund	2	2	2	..
100	Burnham Trad	2	2	2	..
200	Butler Bros	6	6	6	..
150	Ct Pb Svc A	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	18¾
700	Ct & SW Util	21½	20⅝	21	21½
50	Chicago Invcs	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
925	Common Edison	243	240	242	242
1950	Cont Chgo	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	7
4300	Cord Corp	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	8
600	El House Ut	25	24½	25	25
850	Gleaner C Har	3½	2¾	2⅞	3⅛
300	Grt Lakes Air	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
50	Inland Util	3½	3½	3½	2¾
7300	Insull Ut Inv	40⅜	39¾	40	40¾
50	Kalamazoo Sto	31	31	31	32½
220	Loudon Pack	39⅝	39	39⅝	39½
50	Manh Dearborn	17½	17½	17½	..
400	Mer & Mfr "A"	19¾	19	19½	19¾
13100	Mid Utilities	22¾	21¾	22½	22½
100	Mo-Kan Pipe	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6½
50	Morgan Lith	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
200	Nat Sec Inv	5¼	5	5	5
200	No Am Car	29	29	29	28¾
30	Pac Pub Serv A	20¾	20¾	20¾	21
50	Polymet Mfg	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
1450	Seab Ut Shares	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
50	Stand Dredge	6	6	6	6¼
450	Swift & Co	29	28¾	28¾	29⅛
750	Swift Int'l	34¾	34¼	34¼	35⅝
100	Unit C Am pf	9¾	8¾	8¾	9⅜
12400	U S Radio	24½	22¾	23½	22
5300	Utah Radio	3¾	3½	3½	3
100	Util & Inv	7⅛	7	7⅛	7
100	Ut & Ind pf	18	18	18	18¼
150	Vortex Mfg	19	18½	19	19⅛
50	Vortex Mfg A	25¼	25¼	25¼	25½

Total sales 115,400.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
America	62½	65½	Lebanon	25	50
Am Union	50	65	Liberty	57	67
Bk of U S	1	3	Manhattan	85½	88½
Bk Yorktown	..	95	Melrose	100	110
Bryant Pk	20	30	Merchants	90	100
Chase	98¾	101¾	Midtown	11¾	16
Chat Phnx	78	81	People's	300	350
City	93	99	Penn Ex	68	78
Columbus	165	195	Port Morris	8	13
Commercial	305	315	Public	55¾	58¾
Fifth Av	2200	2400	Queensboro	..	170
First, N Y	3980	4180	Seward	72	77
Flatbush	..	125	Straus	125	140
Grace	400	600	Textile	49	54
Harriman	1500	1600	Trade Bank	150	160
Industrial	150	170	Yorkville	..	75
Lafayette	24	28			

TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Am Ex	195	225	Kings Co	2550	2750
Banca C I	250	258	Law Tle & G	245	255
Banco di S	28	32	M'facturers	44¼	46¼
Bk Fur T	49	59	Midwood	85	95
Bk N Y & T	575	595	Mut Tr W	400	425
Bronx	47	53	Newk York	156	161
Brooklyn	495	505	Times Sq	6½	8½
County	34	37	Title Guar	138	143
Empire	58½	61½	Unit States	3000	3200
Fulton	400	450	West T&T	105	120
Guaranty	498	503	Westchester	1000	1100
Irving	36¼	38¼			

CHICAGO BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Central	258	262	Peoples Tr	335	365
Harris T&S	550	580	Un Chi Bk n	158	163
Northern	486	491			

CHICAGO NATIONAL BANKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Cont Ill Bk	392	396	Nat Bk Rep	73	75
First Nat	502	506	Strauss Nat	220	230
Foreman	415	419			

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, No. 2 red	$ .91⅞	$ .94⅞	$1.33
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.82⅛	.82⅝	1.02½
Oats, No. 3 white	.44	.43¼	.55½
Flour	4.70	4.70	6.10
Beef, family	17.75	19.00	29.00
Pork	28.50	28.50	28.50
Lard	.0895	.0915	.1095
Cotton, mid-up	.1050	.1050	.1610
Zinc	.0410	.0400	.0525
Iron	17.76	17.76	22.26
Steel, bil Pitt	30.00	30.00	34.00
Copper	.09¾	.10	.18
Tin	.2475	.2525	.3865
Rubber	.0787½	.0800	.1500
Sugar	.0470	.0470	.0520
Lead	.0475	.0475	.0625
Print cloth	.0425	.0425	.0525

COTTON MARKET STEADY

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—Opening declines of 2 or 3 points in response to relatively easy Liverpool cables were followed by steadiness in cotton today on further trade buying and covering. Most of the business was in present crop positions, and March was relatively firm, selling up from 10.33 to 10.43, or 1 points net higher, while October rallied from 11.10 to 11.16, making a net advance of 3 points. Prices were 2 or 3 points off from the best during the middle o fthe afternoon with the market quiet about net unchanged to 4 points higher.

PARK LEXINGTON CORP.

Park Lexington Corporation in report to stockholders states: "Based on leases actually signed and options taken, it is expected operations for 1931 will show a considerable profit before depreciation and probably the best year the company has had. As of Dec. 31, 1930, there were outstanding $4,849,500 first mortgage leasehold 6½ per cent bonds."

UTILITY DIVIDENDS PASSED

Public Utility Holding Corporation of America omitted quarterly dividends on common and class A stocks due at this time. Three months ago initial dividends of 12½ cents each were paid. The company declared regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on preferred, payable April 1.

Cities Service Company

5% Convertible Gold Debentures

Due June 1, 1950

The Company controls, directly or indirectly through stock ownership, more than 65 subsidiary companies rendering public utility services in 20 States and the Dominion of Canada, and more than 45 subsidiary companies which form an important system of oil production, transportation, refining and marketing.

Consolidated net earnings of the Company and subsidiaries, before reserves and Federal income taxes, as officially reported for the 12 months ended June 30, 1930 were $83,744,918 or 2.5 times the requirements for annual interest and dividends on the outstanding funded debt and preferred stock of subsidiaries and the annual interest on the funded debt of the Company.

Price at market, to yield about 7.15%

Harris, Forbes & Co

Incorporated

Harris Forbes Building

24 Federal St., Boston

ARABS SHOW BIG LOSSES IN PALESTINE

(Continued from Page 1)

his land for it put out of his reach any sources of credit with reasonable interest.

An agricultural bank existed before the war under the control of the Turkish Government and the fellah found in this bank a great help and a shelter from the high-rate money lenders. Sir Herbert Samuel, the High Commissioner, a zealous Zionist, liquidated this bank in 1920 to the consternation of the whole Arab community and caused the pre-war debtors to settle their accounts in this bank against the sale of their mortgaged property.

The result was that the poor fellah, coming out of the war greatly impoverished, was now faced with two alternatives—either to sell the whole or part of his land and settle his debt to the bank or else to throw himself into the clutches of the high-rate money lenders, who later forced him to sell his lands for the settlement of his debts.

It has been stated in the Simpson report that no less than 29.4 per cent of the total Arab cultivating class are now landless, and that whereas a minimum area of 32 acres would be required for an Arab family to obtain a living, the average holding of the Arab fellah is now no more than 20 acres, not providing for the natural increase among the Arabs which is about 27 per 1000 per year.

Impossible Balance Sheet

The insurmountable financial difficulties that the Arab fellah finds himself under could even better be understood by a perusal of his balance sheet. It has been stated by Sir John Simpson in his report that the gross income of an Arab fellah is £30. Twenty-two pounds of this amount are spent for production. Of the remaining net income of £8 the Government gets £5 in the form of taxation. It was also found out that the Arab fellah has to pay an average amount of £8 per year as interest for his debts, which means that he has to give away all his income and borrow £5 more in order to balance his accounts. Nothing is left to maintain his family except to fall back on his lands and sell to Jews.

There is only one conceivable way of extracting the unfortunate Arab from this dilemma, and that is by:

1. Providing him with some sort of credit, whether through an agricultural bank or through coöperative associations.

2. Relieving the fellah of his enormous burden of taxation, which is out of all proportion to his capacities. While towns merely pay house taxes and custom duties, the fellah pays in addition land taxes, a tax on produce, animal taxes and several others.

The Arab fellah of Palestine is a very hard and patient worker, as attested by Sir John. He is intelligent and acquisitive. What he needs is fair treatment. The Turkish military conscription before the war drained his manpower and the Zionist policy after the war denuded him of his land and possessions. He needs fair treatment and he is determined to have it at all costs.

Valuable Lands Lost

The Jews now own about 250,000 acres of the cultivable land of Palestine, the greater part of which is situated in the fertile plains of Sharon, Esdraelon and the Emek. The small area of land they hold in the hilly and more unrelenting part of Palestine is negligible.

Out of that total area more than one-tenth is uncultivated and held in reserve. Of the newly acquired lands under the new Zionist Agency, great parts are being left uncultivated and were described in the Simpson report as "a sea of thistles."

It has been shown in this report that before these lands were acquired by Jews they paid a large amount of money in tithes to the Government, which shows that they were better cultivated and consequently had a better yield in the hands of the Arabs. Not one of the newly established Zionist colonies is self-supporting, and every one is under heavy debts. The whole country appears to have been run for propaganda purposes rather than for real and permanent settlement.

The few old Jewish colonies that are now self-supporting and prosperous are those which used Arab labor and Arab gardeners for their orange groves.

Perhaps the greatest objections that Arabs raise to Jewish acquisition of lands in Palestine are based on the following causes:

Arabs Not Employed

1. Owing to the limited area of land in Palestine every acre that falls into the hands of Jews is a permanent loss to the Arabs, from which they have to be evicted to join the dangerous landless class of agriculturist inhabitants.

2. Jewish lands in Palestine are owned by the Jewish Agency for the Jewish people and as such they are inalienable. Incidentally the Government suffers from this system because of its losses in transfer fees, which are very high.

3. Zionists are prohibited by contract from engaging on these lands any but Jewish labor. The Arabs are excluded. The land so acquired is regarded by them as extraterritorialized.

In practically no other country of the world does such a system of land tenure exist, where the original inhabitants are excluded from huge tracts of their conutry. The repeated proclamations of Zionists that they wish to advance the interests of their Arab neighbors and treat them on equal terms are declared to be in direct opposition to their acts and protestations.

It has been stated that this system of inalienable possession existed long ago in Palestine and that the Moslems possess big areas of inalienable possessions for religious purposes. While this is true, yet these Moslem lands known as "wakfs" could be leased in long or short-term leases to everybody, including Jews. The only Jewish agricultural school near Jaffa, known as "Naiter School," is on a Wakf land leased for 100 years. Moreover, Wakf lands could at least be exchanged with other lands of immovable property, thus allowing for certain circulation, while in the new Jewish system this is not allowed. Jews could work on Wakf lands, and Moslems are not prohibited from employing Jews.

North American Trust Shares

Full information on request

JOHN G. PATTON

Wilson Bldg. Camden, N. J.

Telephones, Camden 7937-8

B. & O. Gets Control of Reading Stocks

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Virtual control of the Reading Company has fallen into the hands of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, it has been learned here, thus assuring development of the consolidation plans agreed upon by the rail executives in so far as the future of Reading is concerned. Baltimore & Ohio now has 41 per cent of the preferred and common stock of Reading, according to financial reports here, which is enough to give it working control.

The Baltimore & Ohio increase in holdings was acquired in small blocks in the market and leaves undisturbed the 25 per cent interest held by New York Central in Reading. Before the rail executives' agreement as consummated, these lines held 25 per cent each in Reading. Control of the latter property automatically carries with it control of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

These two lines combine to form a through route with the Baltimore & Ohio from the West to New York, connecting at Philadelphia with the Baltimore & Ohio's own rails.

NEW RULING PERMITS RETAIL SELLING BY EXCHANGE MEMBERS

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange has amended its constitution to permit retail selling of listed stock by member firms, heretofore confined to executing orders for customers, in the open market.

This means the exchange, under certain strict conditions and careful supervision, will permit the direct sale of equity issues to customers by members from their own holdings, just as bonds are sold directly to the public by investment banking houses.

To prevent abuse of this new privilege the exchange has set up machinery designed to keep the practice in conservative bounds. A special committee has been formed, whose duty is to pass on all applications for permission to engage in such distribution and to approve the stocks that may be sold in that manner.

This represents a striking departure from the previous exchange policy. Heretofore the governing committee has demanded that members buy and sell listed stocks only on commission and in the open market. They could pay no commissions to stock salesmen, nor could they indulge in any practice which might interfere with the maintenance of an open, free market.

The deflation of 1930, with its enormous liquidation and the eventual shrinkage on the volume of trading to a fraction of the market's capacity, made it apparent that more leniency might be desirable.

PACIFIC LIGHTING PROFIT IS LARGER

The Pacific Lighting Corporation earned net profit available for dividends on its common stock of $7,157,659 in the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1930, compared with $6,634,216 in the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1929. Balance available for common stock is equal to $4.59 per share on average amount of 1,570,515 shares outstanding for the year. This balance compares with $4.77 a share on the average outstanding during the year ended Dec. 31, 1929.

The current assets are shown at $15,137,688 and current liabilities at $7,811,496, forming a ratio of 1.9 to 1. This compares with current assets of $12,574,641 and current liabilities of $12,766,042 for the 12 months of 1929. The cash and call loans increased $1,993,519 during the year to $5,610,651.

MONTGOMERY WARD SALES OFF

CHICAGO—January sales of Montgomery Ward & Co. total $16,620,238, compared with $18,331,113 in January, 1930, a decrease of 9.3 per cent.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MRS. WIGHTMAN NOT DEFENDING

Three Seeded Players in the Fourth Round of U. S. Squash Racquets

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 3—The third annual squash racquets United States championship for women got under way yesterday on the courts of both the Greenwich Country Club and the Field Club of Greenwich, with 80 candidates for the place now held by Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline, Mass.

Mrs. Wightman, though entered, declined the issue, defaulting to Mrs. J. C. Sterling of Greenwich. But the other nine players seeded, including Mrs. W. F. Howe Jr., of Boston, winner the year before, and Miss Eleonora R. Sears, of Boston, first champion, Mrs. C. Crawford Madeira, Miss Ruth Hall, and Miss Cecelia Bowes, all of Philadelphia, Miss Aurine Boyden and Miss Priscilla Bartol, of Boston, Mrs. H. Stuart Green, Ardsley, and Mrs. William H. Adams, Cedarhurst, L. I., are still among the 25 survivors of the first day. Mrs. Howe, Miss Hall and Miss Bowes are in the fourth round, with the others in the third, the entire first and second rounds having been completed.

In addition to the completion of the third round, intercity matches for teams representing Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Buffalo and Albany, with the first three entering two teams each, will begin today.

WOMEN'S SQUASH RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIPS—First Round

Miss R. Williams, Nassaura, won from Mrs. A. Farley, Greenwich, by default.
Mrs. Franklin Haines, Ardsley, defeated Mrs. J. C. Guirk, Greenwich, 15—3, 15—2, 15—1.
Miss S. Duer, Colony, won from Miss F. Morris, Junior League, by default.
Miss Esther Daley, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. J. Lawrence, Colony, 15—11, 16—15, 15—10.
Miss H. Stone, Junior League, defeated Mrs. G. Browning, Greenwich, 15—3, 15—2, 15—0.
Miss H. Norton, Boston, won from Miss Lockwood, Colony, by default.
Mrs. E. Stevens, Greenwich, defeated Mrs. N. Toerge, Nassau, 15—6, 15—4, 15—8.
Miss Aurine Boyden, Boston, defeated Mrs. J. Madden, Greenwich, 15—2, 15—10, 15—6.
Mrs. H. Stuart Green, Ardsley, defeated Miss M. Hatt, Albany, 15—0, 15—1, 15—2.
Mrs. J. P. Hendrick Jr., Junior League, defeated Mrs. B. H. Smith, Junior League, 18—14, 18—16, 8—15, 18—14.
Mrs. M. Frazier Jr., Philadelphia, defeated Miss Helen Wills, Greenwich, 15—6, 15—4, 15—7.
Miss Glenna Collett, Greenwich, won from Miss Marjorie Sachs, Boston, by default.
Mrs. S. Rumsey, Buffalo, defeated Miss J. Donaldson, Ardsley, 15—4, 15—10, 15—5.
Mrs. K. Holbrook, Boston, won from Miss G. Smith, Buffalo, by default.
Miss P. Read, Boston, won from Mrs. D. Rumsey, Buffalo, by default.
Miss Priscilla Bartol, Boston, defeated Mrs. Alice Lynd, Nassau, 15—0, 15—4, 15—2.

SECOND ROUND

Mrs. J. C. Sterling, Greenwich, won from Mrs. George W. Wightman, Brookline, by default.
Mrs. R. Hatt, Albany, defeated Miss J. Murphy, Boston, 16—18, 15—13, 18—16, 15—10.
Miss Phyllis Bowes, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. M. Wolf, Buffalo, 14—16, 16—13, 15—7, 15—13.
Miss B. Ellis, Boston, won from Miss M. Lee, Junior League, by default.
Miss Cecelia Bowes, Philadelphia, defeated Miss C. Winter, Colony, 15—8, 15—4, 15—11.
Mrs. E. Bigelow, Nassau, won from Mrs. C. Colman, Junior League, by default.
Mrs. A. Watts, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. K. Albers, Boston, 15—9, 15—17, 15—9, 15—1.
Mrs. C. Crawford Madeira, Philadelphia, defeated Miss. K. Francis, Boston, 15—10, 11—15, 15—6, 15—1.
Mrs. W. F. Howe Jr., Boston, defeated Mrs. C. Peau, Philadelphia, 15—8, 15—5, 15—4.
Mrs. G. Martin, Colony, defeated Mrs. W. Stevens, Albany, 16—18, 15—12, 10—15, 18—17, 15—7.
Mrs. A. L. Strauss, Colony, won from Mrs. G. Cabot, Junior League, by default.
Mrs. H. Jessup, Greenwich, defeated Miss L. Leason, Boston, 6—15, 15—9, 15—5, 15—12.
Mrs. Haines defeated Mrs. Williams, 18—14, 15—11, 15—13.
Miss Daley defeated Miss Duer, 15—6, 15—1, 15—13.
Miss Norton defeated Miss Stone, 11—15, 15—9, 15—4, 15—13.
Miss Boyden defeated Mrs. Stevens, 15—7, 15—2, 15—5.
Mrs. Green defeated Mrs. Hendrick, 15—4, 15—5, 15—5.
Mrs. Frazier defeated Miss Collett, 15—5, 15—6, 15—7.
Mrs. Holbrook defeated Miss S. Ramsey, 12—15, 15—10, 11—15, 15—11, 15—12.
Miss Barton defeated Miss Read, 15—3, 15—7, 16—13.
Miss E. Elliman, Junior League, won from Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris, Colony, by default.
Mrs. Edgar A. Arnold, Greenwich, defeated Mrs. E. O'Neil, Albany, 15—11, 15—7, 15—9.
Mrs. George Beavers, Ardsley, won from Mrs. L. Brown, Colony, by default.
Miss Ruth Hall, Philadelphia, won from Mrs. S. Disston, Philadelphia, by default.
Mrs. W. Adams, Cedarhurst, defeated Mrs. L. Luckenback, Nassau, 15—3, 15—13, 15—7.
Mrs. Henry Edson, Greenwich, defeated Mrs. H. Cherry, Albany, 15—5, 18—14, 15—4.
Mrs. C. A. Slosson, Greenwich, defeated Miss M. Law, Philadelphia, 15—7, 15—9, 15—6.
Miss R. Rumsey, Buffalo, defeated Miss L. DeLano, Junior League, 15—10, 12—15, 15—12, 15—11.
Mrs. Agnes Sherwood Lamme, Rye, defeated Mrs. R. J. Hill, Ardsley, 15—9, 15—12, 15—10.
Miss S. Armstrong, Junior League, won from Miss S. Scudder, Nassau, by default.
Miss Anne Townsend, Philadelphia, won from Miss C. Murdock, Nassau, by default.
Miss Eleonora Sears, Boston, defeated Mrs. Charles Townsend, Ardsley, 15—5, 15—2, 15—1.

THIRD ROUND

Miss Phyllis Bowes defeated Miss Ellis, 11—15, 15—12, 15—8, 15—10.
Miss Cecelia Bowes defeated Mrs. Bigelow, 15—1, 15—3, 15—0.
Mrs. Howe defeated Mrs. Martin, 15—10, 15—4, 15—6.
Mrs. Jessup defeated Mrs. Strauss, 17—15, 10—15, 8—15, 15—10, 15—7.
Mrs. Arnold defeated Miss Elliman, 15—4, 15—3, 15—6.
Miss Hall defeated Mrs. Beavers, 17—15, 15—8, 15—1.
Mrs. Lamme defeated Miss Armstrong, 15—7, 15—7, 18—15.

UMPIRES RETURN TO SCHOOL

CHICAGO, Feb. 3 (AP)—American League umpires return to school again today under the tutelage of President Ernest S. Barnard. The classes will be over a period of two days, during which rules, old and new, will be discussed fully so that all of the arbiters shall obtain a uniform interpretation of them. Pitchers' balks and home runs will be given the largest amount of attention by President Barnard. Under the new American rule, a home run is judged as it flies over the fence or as it goes out of sight. Formerly it was judged foul or fair as the ball landed. American League fans believe the new rule, similar to that in the National League, will enable Babe Ruth to add 10 or 15 homers to his annual collection.

PIRATES HAVE FIVE CATCHERS

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 3 (AP)—There's going to be a battle royal out at Paso Robles, Calif., this spring for jobs on the Pittsburgh Pirates' catching staff. Realizing the backstopping department is the weak spot of this year's outfit, Manager Jewel Ens has lined up five candidates. Two of them must be cast adrift when the season gets under way. The candidates are Hemsley, Pinney, Mealey, Phillips, recently purchased from the world champion Athletics, and Joe Bird, former Columbus American Association star, whose signing was announced yesterday.

HACK WILSON SIGNS

CHICAGO, Feb. 3 (AP)—Hack Wilson, Cub outfielder and champion home-run hitter of the major leagues in 1930, signed a year's contract yesterday. President William L. Veeck did not disclose the terms, but reported Wilson was "well pleased."

University of Pennsylvania Reorganizes Athletic Structure

President and Board of Trustees Have Taken Over Complete Control and Management of University's Sports

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3 (AP)—The entire athletic structure at the University of Pennsylvania will be ripped apart and reorganized on an audacious basis of simplicity and "underemphasis" in the most drastic single upheaval of eastern intercollegiate sports history.

Control and management of athletics have been taken over completely by Thomas S. Gates, president of the university, and his board of trustees while the sports themselves will be given back to the students. The present all-powerful council on athletics, composed of alumni, students and faculty, will be abolished.

Spring and pre-season training in football, training camps, training tables, dormitories for athletes, as well as scholarship aid beyond that won in the classroom, have been wiped out. In all sports coaches will be made members of the faculty and will receive the salaries of faculty members.

Intercollegiate competition will be fostered with natural rivals on a year-round basis through the whole range of teams in each sport. Intramural athletics will be stressed, every student will be urged to take part in some sport, and the development of proficient athletes under this system "will tend to lessen the necessity for dependence on enrollment of star athletes as a basis for varsity teams."

A Twenty-Three Page Report

In a 23-page bulletin released yesterday, President Gates announced these sweeping changes along with many more. The document accepted the exhaustive report of Gordon A. Hardwick, an alumnus, and Dr. Michail M. Dorizas of the faculty, who were empowered Oct. 6, 1930, to "survey and report on the whole field of student health, physical education of students, and student athletics, with the object of bringing about at Pennsylvania, a thoroughgoing coordination of effort in, and a more centralized administration of, the activities covering the physical life of the students of the university."

Over a period of four months the committee visited 23 universities in all parts of the country, consulted with representatives of 22 more, conferred with members of the faculty, students, the council on athletics, varsity club and alumni, and decided upon complete revision of the athletic system.

One department—physical education—will control the entire athletic plan of things at the university in the future. It will be administered by a dean responsible to the president and the trustees. Three divisions of the department—student health, physical instruction, and intercollegiate athletics—will be in charge of directors.

E. Leroy Mercer, Pennsylvania graduate of the class of 1913, and director of athletics at Swarthmore since 1914, will head the new department.

The report dips into a brief history of the development of intercollegiate competition and all the so-called evils of over-emphasis. The report rejects for the time being a solution offered recently by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, advocating abolition of gate receipts, but asserted that this was a possibility for the future.

To Retain Gate Receipts

"The complete abolition of gate receipts which has been suggested," the report said, "would not by any means furnish a cure for abuses, either real or imagined. . . . If colleges and universities are to continue to meet the demand for enlarged and more luxurious facilities for the staging of sports spectacles, involving large capital expenditures, it is only reasonable that those for whose benefit and entertainment the contests are presented should, through alumni and public gifts, provide the necessary funds."

Development of the new system was advocated in the survey as "entirely logical because of the enormous expansion of athletic programs, the affairs and financial aspects of which have become far too large and complex for either student or faculty enterprise or, in the light of their educational and interdepartmental ramifications, for part-time voluntary alumni supervision and support."

"This is not a backward, but a forward step," said the survey, "indicating the progressive expansion of education and of the university's appreciation of their responsibility. . . . Instead of curbing student initiative, centralized departmental control and management of athletics is certain to bring athletics back to the students and revive the student spontaneity, initiative and general participation which marked undergraduate sports in the early days."

Results Expected

The results expected from the changes were outlined as follows:

"The best remedy for unsatisfactory conditions—the way to meet 'over-emphasis'—seems unmistakably the provision of a proper organization, manned by officers understanding and responsive to the needs of the students and to the education requirements of the university.

"The steps which have been taken should produce a new era at the University of Pennsylvania so far as concerns the physical life of the student. In adopting this policy our purpose is to revive the old loyalty and interest of the student body, the alumni and the citizens of the city of Philadelphia in their university, its welfare and its activities; to encourage and make provision for more extensive student participation in and enjoyment of athletics; to develop to the fullest extent wholesome, natural intercollegiate rivalries and relationships; and, above all, to make the very best possible provision for the spiritual and physical well-being of every student committed to our charge."

I.C.A.A.A.A. Entry Blanks Sent Out

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Entry blanks for the tenth annual indoor track and field championships of the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A., scheduled for the 102d Engineers Armory March 7, have been issued to the 40 members of the organization, Manager Henry T. Birgel of Columbia, announced today. Entries for the varsity games are due by Feb. 14, according to the I. C. A. A. A. A. rules.

Invitations to the games went out to Amherst, Bates, Boston College, Bowdoin, Brown, California, Carnegie Tech, Cincinnati, Colby, Colgate, C. C. N. Y., Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Fordham, Georgetown, Harvard, Haverford, Holy Cross, Johns Hopkins, Lafayette, Maine, Manhattan, M. I. T., Michigan, Michigan State, N. Y. U., Penn State, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Princeton, Rutgers, Southern California, Stanford, Swarthmore, Syracuse, Union, West Virginia, Williams and Yale.

Although the Pacific Coast and midwestern members have been invited, the indoor intercollegiates as a rule are restricted to the eastern colleges. It is hoped, however, that Michigan State will send on Clark S. Chamberlain '31, November winner of the intercollegiate cross-country championship at Van Cortlandt Park, for the indoor two-mile run, in which Paul E Rekers '31, of Penn State, record-holder at 9m. 22 8-10s., is the defending titlist.

Twenty-nine colleges entered the indoor intercollegiates last year, when Cornell and Pennsylvania, each with 27½ points, accounted for the first tie in the history of the meet. Harvard was third with 20½ points; trailed by N. Y. U. with 15; Yale, with 12½, and Georgetown, with 10½.

MISS WATTLES MEDAL WINNER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Feb. 3—Peggy Wattles of Buffalo, N. Y., several times Buffalo district champion and runnerup to Virginia Wilson of Chicago in 1928 for the Canadian ladies' championship, was medal winner in the qualifying test for the annual women's club championship at the Bayshore Golf Club here yesterday. The Buffalo star scored a 39—39—78, six strokes over men's par for the 6290-yard course. Mrs. Lillian Zech of Chicago placed second with an 87. Ariel Vilas of Chicago was tied for third place at 88 with Mrs. S. D. Sterrett, former Kansas state champion.

RABBIT WARSTLER HAS SIGNED

Secretary Hi Mason of the Boston Red Sox has announced the receiving of the signed contract of Harold ("Rabbit") Warstler, shortstop, who came to the Boston club from Indianapolis of the American Association at the beginning of last season. Justin McLaughlin, a left-handed pitcher, who at present is attending Boston College and who formerly pitched for Brighton High School, will make the trip South with the Sox, it was also announced.

DARTMOUTH TO BUILD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 3—Dartmouth College plans to build an $80,000 wing on the gymnasium, which will house 10 squash racquets courts. Work will be started on May 1, it was announced, and it is expected that the wing will be finished for use Nov. 1. The courts will be built on two levels.

WEST INDIES ADDS 148 RUNS TO TOTAL

MELBOURNE, Australia, Feb. 3 (AP)—The touring West Indies cricket team resumed its match against Victoria yesterday and added 148 runs to its Saturday's total of 347, closing its first innings with a mark of 495.

West Indies' batsmen were not in as good form yesterday as they were Saturday, their 347 runs Saturday being made with the loss of only four wickets.

Victoria went to the wickets and scored 210 for three when play was ended for the day. The match will be played out today.

MARY K. BROWNE BACK IN THE GOLF NEWS

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 3 (AP)—The return of Mary K. Browne of Cleveland to the amateur ranks held the interest today in the annual midwinter women's golf tournament here.

The former United States tennis champion, who was runnerup in the United States women's golf tournament in 1924, qualified yesterday during her first tournament competition in four years, shooting 43—46—79.

Miss Browne was adjudged a professional by the United States Golf Association and the United States Lawn Tennis Association after touring the country with Suzanne Lenglen several years ago. The golf association lifted its ban, but the tennis association has not done so.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Vancouver	9	6	6	35	31	24
Seattle	8	7	6	38	28	23
Portland	8	6	8	34	36	22

RESULT FEB. 2

Vancouver 5, Portland 1.

VANCOUVER LEADS LEAGUE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 3—Back on their home ice, Vancouver's Lions came up with another of their dazzling displays of combination play and stickhandling to thoroughly subdue Portland's Buckaroos in a Pacific Coast Hockey League contest here last night, 5 to 1. Seldom have the Vancouver fans seen the speed and ferocity of attack the Lions displayed in hurdling from last place to the league leadership by their overwhelming victory. Jerwa returned Portland's opening sortie and raced through the entire Buckaroo team to register in just 49 seconds. Three minutes later Blyth accepted Carr's pass and scored easily. Portland braced temporarily, but in the second period Blyth again found himself on the shooting end of a pass in the goalmouth and netted Pettinger's assist midway through the session. Portland's only scoring gesture came in the third period after two minutes of play. Conn and Downie teamed up, with Downie shoving the disk past Goalie Jackson. It seemed only to infuriate the Vancouver lads. Eight minutes later Pettinger converted a pass from Arnott. Dunn finished the triumph with a solo shot. Downie, Buckaroo ace, drew a major penalty and a $10 fine.

CELTICS RECOGNIZED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 3 (AP)—The Boston Celtics Football Club was granted full membership in the American Soccer League at a meeting of the league held in the Hotel Biltmore, this city, yesterday. Hugh Wood will manage the Celtics, who will play their home matches on Brookline field and swing into action when the 1931 season starts, Saturday, Feb. 28.

CHESS

by Frederick R. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1275

By H. Weenick

Black 10 Pieces

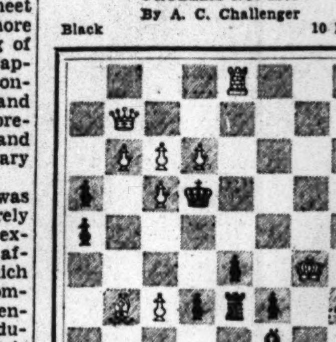
White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1276

By A. C. Challenger

Black 10 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1273.	K-K7	
No. 1274.	1. Q-Kt	QxQ
	2. R-Kt4ch	
	1. ———	QxR
	2. QxKtch	
	1. ———	Q-K7
	2. R-B8ch	
	1. ———	R-R5 or PxB
	2. QxQ	
	1. ———	Kt-B7 or R-Kt3
	2. RxQch	

These are the main variations; the others are similar.

End-Game No. 28. 1 P-B4, PxPep; 2 K-K3, K-Kt4; 3 P-R4, KxP; 4 P-Kt4, PxP; 5 K-Q3, and White queens first, covering his KR1. If 5 P-R5, P-Kt6; 6 K-Q3, P-Kt7; 7 K-B2, K-B6; 8 P-R6, K-K7; 9 P-R7, P-Kt8(Q); 10 KxQ, K-Q7; and Black draws.

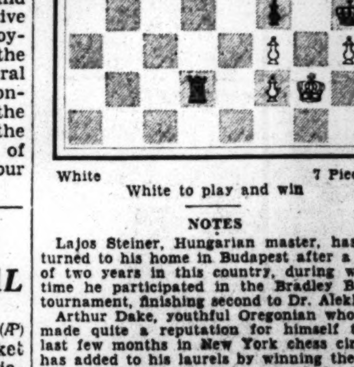
END-GAMES

Here is an innocent-enough-looking position, in reality loaded with dynamite. From the Moscow tournament, a game between Yates and Rubinstein, both resourceful and attacking players at their best.

End-Game No. 29

By Yates and Rubinstein

Black 7 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and win

NOTES

Lajos Steiner, Hungarian master, has returned to his home in Budapest after a stay of two years in this country, during which time he participated in the Bradley Beach tournament, finishing second to Dr. Alekhine.

Arthur Dake, youthful Oregonian who has made quite a reputation for himself these last few months in New York chess circles, has added to his laurels by winning the annual championship tournament of the Marshall Chess Club without the loss of a game either in the preliminary rounds or in the finals, where he finished half a point ahead of Bernstein, Polland and Tholfsen. Dake also won the junior masters' tournament at the Rice Progressive Chess Club.

The two games which follow are alike in several ways. First, the participants are all champions. Second, the winners were upsets. Third, each game was won by a sacrifice of the queen. The first game is M. Sultan Khan's victory over J. R. Capablanca from the Hastings tournament just concluded. The second is a Metropolitan League game played at the Harvard Union. Its winner is the present H-Y-P individual champion and its loser is the present New England champion.

From the Hastings tournament:

INDIAN DEFENSE

Sultan Khan White	Capablanca Black	Sultan Khan White	Capablanca Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	34 P-R5	K-Q
2 P-Q4	P-QKt3	35 R(QB)-B2	Q-R6
3 P-B4	B-Kt2	36 K-B	Q-R5
4 Kt-B3	P-K3	37 K-Kt2	Q-R6(h)
5 P-QR3(a)	P-Q4	38 R-B	Q-R5
6 PxP	PxP	39 KR-B2	Q-R6
7 B-Kt5	B-K2	40 P-R4	Q-R5
8 P-K3	Castles	41 K-R3	Q-R6
9 B-Q3	Kt-K5	42 B-Kt3	Q-B4
10 B-KB4(b)	Kt-Q2	43 B-R4	P-Kt3(i)
11 Q-B2	P-KB4(c)	44 P-R6	Q-Q2
12 Kt-QKt5	B-Q3(d)	45 P-Kt5(j)	P-R4
13 KtxB	PxKt	46 B-Kt3	Q-B4
14 P-KR4	R-B	47 B-KB4	Q-R6
15 Q-Kt3	Q-K2	48 K-Kt2	Q-Kt7
16 Kt-Q2	QKt-B3	49 K-Kt	Q-R6
17 KtxKt	PxKt	50 K-R	Q-Kt7
18 B-K2	R-B3	51 K-Kt2	Q-R6
19 P-Kt4	KR-B	52 R-KKt	B-B(k)
20 P-Kt5	Kt-K	53 R-B6	Q-R5
21 B-Kt4	R-B8ch	54 R(Kt)-QB	B-Kt5
22 K-Q2	KR-B7ch	55 B-B	Q-R4
23 QxR(e)	RxQch	56 R-K	Q-R8
24 KxR	Q-B2ch(f)	57 QR-B	Q-R4
25 K-Q2	Q-B5	58 K-B3	Q-R5
26 B-K2	Q-Kt6	59 B-Kt3	QxKtP
27 QR-QKt	K-B2	60 K-Q2	Q-B4(l)
28 KR-QB	K-K2	61 RxKtP	K-K2
29 R-B3	Q-R5	62 R-Kt7ch	K-K3
30 P-Kt4	Q-Q2	63 P-Kt6	Kt-B3
31 QR-QB	P-QR3	64 B-Kt5	Q-B6
32 R-KKt	Q-R6	65 R-Kt8	Resigns
33 QR-QB	Q-Q2(g)		

(a) This move has as one of its objects the prevention of B-Kt5 by Black, who otherwise can exchange his KB.

(b) It is a good rule never to simplify when your opponent is more cramped than you are.

(c) It is safer to retreat to B3, for, after White's next move, Black has to allow doubled pawns.

(d) Compelled, for if 12 . . . P-B3; 13 Kt-B7, R-B; 14 Kt-K6 wins the exchange.

(e) White gets two rooks for his Q, which, together with his commanding position, gives him good chances.

(f) Black might try posting his B on the diagonal R3 to KB8.

(g) After 33 . . . QxRP; 34 R-B7ch, KtxR; 35 RxKtch, K-Q; 36 RxB would increase White's advantage.

(h) Of course, if 37 . . . QxBP; 38 BxRP!, a threat which prevents taking the BP for the next few moves.

(i) If 43 . . . Q-R6; 44 P-Kt6ch, QxB; 45 PxP!

(j) Black's only mobile piece is his Q. Now White has only to find a winning method, which he finally does after much temporizing.

(k) Black is short of moves. If 52 . . . Q-R5, 53 B-Kt4!

(l) After QxRP, White's threat to queen the KtP remains about as strong.

From the Harvard-Cosmopolitan match, Metropolitan League:

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Stark White	Morton Black	Stark White	Morton Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	25 R-QB	R-Kt7ch
2 P-QB4	P-Q4	26 K-B	Q-R4(e)
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	27 QxRch!	KxQ
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	28 RxBch	K-K2
5 P-K3	B-K2	29 RxPch	K-B3
6 Kt-B3	Castles	30 RxPch	K-Kt4
7 R-B	P-B3	31 R-B5ch	KxR
8 B-Q3	PxP	32 P-Kt4ch	QxP
9 BxP	Kt-Q4	33 KtxQ	KxKt(f)
10 Kt-K4	Q-R4ch!	34 K-Kt2	K-B4
11 Q-Q2(a)	B-Kt5	35 P-QR4	R-Kt2
12 Kt-B3	QKt-Kt3	36 R-QR8	P-R4
13 B-Kt3	KtxKt	37 P-R5	K-Kt5
14 PxKt	B-R6	38 R-Q8	R-Kt4
15 R-QKt	Kt-Q4	39 P-R6	R-R4
16 BxKt	BPxB	40 R-QR8	R-R8
17 P-B4	Q-R3	41 R-R7	P-Kt3
18 P-B5	P-QKt3	42 R-R8	K-R5(g)
19 Q-B3	P-K4(b)	43 R-Q8	RxP
20 R-Kt3	PxBP	44 RxP	R-K3
21 RxB(c)	Q-KKt3	45 R-K5	RxR
22 K-K2	P-K5	46 PxR	K-Kt4
23 Kt-K5	QxB	47 K-Kt3	Resigns(h)
24 QxP	R-Kt(d)		

(a) If 11 K-B, P-B3; 12 B-R4, QKt-Kt3; 13 B-Kt3, Kt-Kt5, and Black has the initiative (Alekhine). For this reason 10 BxB, QxB; 11 Kt-K4 is stronger for White.

(b) The saving move. Black ingeniously counters White's threat R-Kt3 with a powerful K-side demonstration.

(c) Much more prudent is 21 PxBP, and if Q-KKt3; 22 QxP. As it is, Black has the opportunity to weaken White's K-side position materially.

(d) Over ambitious; the simple move, QxP, leaves White a very difficult game. For example, 25 R-QB would then be compelled, and B-Kt5ch is quite embarrassing.

(e) Against this seemingly invincible move White counters with a table-turning sacrifice and gets a winning position. Consequently 26 . . . B-K3 is indicated. Then, after 27 Q-B3, KR-Kt; 28 R-Kt3, White has little to fear.

(f) Now White has the advantage!

(g) The ending is difficult, but White should win with careful play. If Black moves the R on the file, 43 P-R7, R-R4; 44 P-R3ch, K-R5 (K-Kt4; 45 R-Q8 and White also wins the KP); and White wins as in the actual game.

(h) If 47 . . . K-B4; 48 P-K6, KxP; 49 K-B4, K-Q4; 50 P-R4, and Black loses another P.

DELFIN TAKES BACARDI CUP

Star Class Yacht Trophy Taken Home to Cuba for the First Time

BACARDI CUP STANDING

Yacht, skipper and country	Points
Delfin, C. Cardenas, Cuba	30
Jubilee, H. B. Atkin, U. S.	28
Lotus, Harold Nash, U. S.	24
Ellen II, Bartolo Pons, Cuba	23
Iscyra III, G. W. Elder, U. S.	22
Jibaro, Cesar Fuentes, Cuba	21
Curlew, H. A. Ludeke, U. S.	18
Almendares III, G. Porta, Cuba	10
Lia III, J. Alberto, Cuba	7

HAVANA, Feb. 3 (AP)—Delfin, trim Star class yacht of the Havana fleet, brought the Bacardi Cup home to Cuba yesterday for the first time in the six years the cup has been up for competition.

Adding fourth place to the two firsts she acquired in races on Thursday and Saturday, the Delfin, skippered by Charles Cardenas, won the trophy by a two-point margin over H. B. Atkin's Jubilee of Western Long Island Sound.

Jubilee, which holds two first places in the alternate Cuba Cup competition, won yesterday's Bacardi Cup race, finishing the 15 miles in the Gulf of Mexico in 1h. 44m. 12s., but the lead Delfin had piled up in the first two races proved too great to overcome. Delfin scored a total of 30 points to 28 for Jubilee.

Bartolo Pons piloted Ellen II of the Havana fleet into second place yesterday, 18 seconds behind the United States craft and thereby gained fourth place in the final standings. Lotus, of Central Long Island Sound finished third yesterday in the point standings.

Yuku and Peter Pan, Havana fleet yachts, which were unable to finish either of the earlier races, did not compete yesterday.

The Cuba trophy races will be concluded tomorrow with Jubilee heavily favored to win. The summary:

BACARDI CUP RACE

Distance, 15 Miles

Yacht	Fleet	Skipper	Time h. m. s.
Jubilee	W. L. I. Sound	H. Atkin	1:44:12
Ellen II	Havana	Bartolo Pons	1:44:30
Lotus	C. L. I. Sound	Harold Nash	1:45:16
Delfin	Havana	Charles Cardenas	1:45:50
Jibaro	Havana	Cesar Fuentes	1:46:46
Curlew	Barnegat Bay	H. A. Ludeke	1:46:45
Iscyra III	W. L. I. Sound	G. Elder	1:47:10
Almendares III	Havana	G. Porta	1:49:40
Lia III	Havana	J. Alberto	1:52:02

TULSA OILERS WIN SECOND STRAIGHT

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Tulsa	17	1	6	81	47	34
Chicago	15	2	12	72	55	30
Kansas City	15	2	10	46	28	30
Buffalo	12	3	10	42	44	24
Minneapolis	11	1	16	44	64	22
Duluth	11	1	12	15	45	22
St. Louis	4	0	19	29	76	8

RESULTS FEB. 2

Tulsa 4, Minneapolis 1.
Kansas City 3, St. Louis 0.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 3—The Tulsa hockey team won its second consecutive American Hockey League game here from Minneapolis by a score of 4 to 1, last night. All the scoring was limited to the third period, when the visitors opened up a furious drive on the Minneapolis net which brought all four scores. Minneapolis tried hard to come back, but were held to one goal by Lessard, right wing, on Munro's pass.

TULSA — MINNEAPOLIS
LaFrance, Moffatt, lw...rw, Gordon, Lessard
Keats, Wakeford, c........c, Johnson, O'Neil
Marker, Sheppard, rw.....lw, Oddson, DePaul
Hansen, ld..................rd, Coutu, Carbol
Williams, Metcalfe, rd.....ld, Munro, Redding
McCusker, g..........................g, Levine

Score—Tulsa 4, Minneapolis 1. Goals—Sheppard 2, LaFrance and Hansen for Tulsa; Lessard for Minneapolis. Assists—Wakeford for Tulsa, Munro for Minneapolis. Referee—Helmer Grenner. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 3—Scoring two goals in the opening period and adding another just 50 seconds before the end of the game, the Kansas City Pla-Mors, defending champions of the American Hockey League, easily defeated the St. Louis Fliers, here, last night, by the score of 3 to 0. Mike Goodman and Joe McCormick drove past the busy goaler, Herbert Reaume, in the first period to give the Pla-Mors a comfortable advantage, and Harold Halderson, the big defenseman, poked one into the net in the final session to make the triumph safe.

KANSAS CITY — ST. LOUIS
Ranger, McCormick, lw...rw, Cameron, Scott
Mitchell, Campbell, c.......c, Goyer, Acaster
Dunfield, Goodman, rw...lw, Jackson, Singer
Halderson, Healey, ld.........rd, Creasy, Hill
McLeod, Jamieson, rd....ld, Kendall, Boileau
Byrne, g..........................g, Reaume

Score—Kansas City 3, St. Louis 0. Goals—Goodman, McCormick, Halderson for Kansas City. Assists—McLeod, Ranger for Kansas City. Referee—Dr. Edward O'Leary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

ENGLISH CRICKET TEAM WINS

PORT ELIZABETH, S. Af., Feb. 3 (AP)—The English cricket team today defeated Eastern Province by 226 runs. England scored 272 runs in its first innings and 199 for 6, declared, in its second. Eastern Province scored 140 in its first and 105 in its second.

U. S. Track Stars to Visit Japan Next

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Wellington, N. Z., Feb. 3

THE team of track stars from the United States, which includes George S. Simpson, former Ohio State University sprinter, and Harlow P. Rothert, former Stanford University field competitor, is to visit Japan after it completes its Australian tour.

The American track stars yesterday accepted an invitation from Japan to visit that country and rearranged their Australian schedule to allow them to leave in time to compete in a meet in Japan on April 25.

GOPHERS IN SECOND PLACE BY VICTORY

"BIG TEN" BASKETBALL STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Northwestern	4	0	117	92	1.000
Minnesota	4	1	151	121	.800
Indiana	3	1	113	103	.750
Michigan	4	3	192	151	.571
Wisconsin	3	3	128	122	.500
Chicago	2	2	102	129	.500
Ohio State	2	3	116	133	.400
Purdue	1	2	75	69	.333
Iowa	1	4	94	137	.200
Illinois	0	5	105	136	.000

INDIVIDUAL SCORERS

Player, position and college	Goals Floor	Goals Fouls	Pts.
N. J. Daniels, c, Michigan	22	11	55
F. F. Altenhof, g, Michigan	16	14	46
H. M. Schoening, lf, Minnesota	18	8	44
E. W. Loose, rf, Minnesota	18	5	41
B. F. Reiff, rf, Northwestern	14	12	40
Henry Weiss, f, Michigan	14	5	33
C. M. Fish, g, Chicago	11	10	32
B. W. Miller, f, Indiana	11	10	32
C. B. Harper, f, Illinois	11	10	32
R. Y. Bartholomew, lf, Illinois	8	13	29
D. A Nelson, rf, Wisconsin	9	11	29
W. E. Fesler, rg, Ohio State	11	5	27
J. A. Paul, rg, Wisconsin	9	8	26
D. H. Bondy, c, Minnesota	9	6	24
D. H. Eveland, f, Michigan	9	6	24

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 3—The University of Minnesota basketball team defeated the University of Iowa in a Western Conference game by the score of 36 to 14 here last night. It was the second victory Minnesota had scored over Iowa in basketball this season and gave the Gophers undisputed possession of second place in the Western Conference standing.

MINNESOTA — IOWA
Schoening, Sommer, lf.....rg, Riegert, Lauer
Loose, Kresowski, rf...lg, Reinhardt, Epstein
Bondy, Bethel, c.............c, Ahrens, Hauser
Licht, Robinson, lg..........rf, Kotlow, Mowry
Cielusak, Engebretson, rg
lf, Koser, Williamson

Score—University of Minnesota 36, University of Iowa 14. Goals from floor—Loose 5, Schoening 3, Bondy 2, Light 2, Cielusak, Sommer, Kresowski, Robinson for Minnesota; Kotlow, Riegert for Iowa. Goals from foul—Loose, Schoening, Bondy, Licht for Minnesota; Mowry 4, Koser 2, Williamson 2, Ahrens, Hauser for Iowa. Referee—J. A. Henderson, Pittsburgh. Umpire—Richard Kearns, Depauw.

HOCKEY NOTES

CANADIENS are setting a fast pace for the other clubs in the International section of the National Hockey League, having won nine of their last ten games.

Detroit entered the N. H. L. in the 1926-27 season and since that time has invaded Boston 13 times without even getting as much as one point to better their position in the standing. The club has not won or tied in the Bruins' rink. At present the Bruins have won 12 and tied 2 against Detroit in their last 14 straight encounters, including games at home and away.

Tulsa Oilers of the American Hockey League have won their last six games, four against Minneapolis and two from Chicago.

Kansas City has won six and tied one of its last seven games and in the seven games Pat Byrne, Kansas netminder, has allowed only three goals, one by Minneapolis and two by Chicago. He had five shutouts. Kansas City is very much a defensive organization and in 27 games opponents have scored only 28 goals.

Herb Mitchell loaned Abbie Cox, goalie, to Pittsburgh when he got Clint Benedict from the Montreal Maroons, to tend the Windsor nets and recently decided to recall Cox; but the little fellow, formerly with a Boston amateur team and Springfield of the Can-Am League, showed so well with the Yellow Jackets that Roy Schooley opened negotiations to purchase and the deal went through. Cox is now owned outright by Pittsburgh.

"SPRING" FOOTBALL CALL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

URBANA, Ill., Feb. 3—Spring football practice at the University of Illinois will open Feb. 9, Coach R. C. Zuppke has announced. The Illini coach has just returned from a trip to Florida and Cuba. With 12 lettermen graduating, the success of the job of forming a Western Conference threat for next fall will depend primarily on what can be done with last year's freshman squad. Carl Voyles, freshman coach and recently named assistant football coach and assistant athletic director at Duke University, believes that last fall's freshman squad was one of the best he has handled. If it can be taught to work effectively with the veterans, Illinois will have a good team next fall.

HOEY WINS SECOND LAP

STE. ANNE DE LA PERADE, Que., Feb. 3 (AP)—Frank Hoey, fast-stepping snowshoe runner from Montreal, won the second 28-mile lap of the 200-mile international marathon from Quebec to Montreal, leading a field of 33 into this small town yesterday. Hoey also won Sunday's lap of 30 miles. Fred Desroches of Montreal, who was third Sunday, pushed up to second place yesterday, followed by Arthur Newton, veteran South African runner; Ollie Wantinnen, Finland; R. Fortin, Waterloo, Que., and Pete Gavuzzi of England.

J. M. JAMISON CLASS A LEADER

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 3—J. M. Jamison of Greensburg, Pa., with a score of 80—12—68, led the Class A golfers in a three-division tournament of the Tin Whistles yesterday. T. M. Jamison, also of Greensburg, and M. W. Marr of Boston, tied for the lead in the Class B division with a net score of 65 each. They will play off the tie. N. D. Clark of Woodbridge, Conn., topped the Class C players with the card of 89—30—59.

TILDEN DEFEATS HUNTER

PUNTA GORDA, Fla., Feb. 3 (AP)—William T. (Big Bill) Tilden 2d won his first professional tennis match from Francis T. Hunter, another newcomer to the professional ranks yesterday, 6—3, 6—4, 3—6, 7—5. The professional matches continue throughout the week. Emmett J. Pare, Tilden and Hunter play in elimination matches. The winner of the majority of matches during the week will receive $1000. The prize was donated by Col. Edward C. Carrington of New York.

SWEDEN'S SKIER TO SAIL FEB. 6

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 3 (AP)—Sven Utterstrom, Sweden's foremost skier and main reliance in that sport for the 1932 Olympic Games at Lake Placid, N. Y., competed in his last race in Sweden before the Olympics yesterday, easily winning a 30-kilometer jaunt. He sails for the United States Feb. 6 to make a study of the Lake Placid terrain, over which he will have to race next year, and then will go to his brother's farm in Canada to await next winter's competition.

TWO TIE FOR MEDAL HONORS

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 3 (AP)—John Watson, South Bend, and Ky Lafoon, Kansas City, Mo., divided medalist honors in qualifying rounds yesterday of a professional tournament at Miami Country Club, each carding a 69 for 18 holes. Eddie Lund, Fairfield, Conn., Massie Miller, Norwich, Conn., and Denny Sullivan, Chicago, were in a tie for second honors with 71s. Thirty-two professionals will tee off today in match play.

Hendrickson, Coyle Advance in Class C

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Theodore H. Hendrickson, of the Crescent Athletic Club champion team, and William H. Coyle Jr., of the Montclair Athletic Club, stood out prominently as the probable semifinalists in the upper half of the United States Class C squash tennis championship as the result of their play yesterday in the third round of the event at the City Athletic Club. Hendrickson defeated Edward C. Conlin Jr., of the Columbia University Club, 15—6, 15—3, while Coyle, encountering Hunt T. Markwald, leader of the Short Hills Club, and playing a curious mixture of squash tennis and squash racquets, coasted to victory by a score of 15—12, 15—10, after allowing Markwald to take a lead in each game.

Other winners included John S. Wiley, the seeded player from Bayside Lawn Tennis Club, who defeated his younger teammate, Frank A. Sieverman 3d, 15—11, 15—6, and Edgar K. Simon, the favorite of the home club players, who eliminated Frederick L. Glasby, also of Montclair, 15—0, 15—7, but neither showed the style of the first two.

The balance of the third round will be played this afternoon, and the fourth round Feb. 4. The summary:

UNITED STATES CLASS C SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Third Round

Theodore H. Hendrickson, Crescent A. C., defeated E. C. Conlin Jr., Columbia U. C., 15—6, 15—3.
Edgar K. Simon, City A. C., defeated F. L. Glasby, Montclair A. C., 15—0, 15—7.
John P. Poe, Princeton Club, defeated S. W. Smith, Fraternity S. T. C., 15—11, 15—3.
Thomas V. Barber, Columbia U. C., defeated R. H. Wessmann, Park Avenue S. C., 15—7, 11—15, 15—6.
Edwin D. Gallaudet, Yale Club, defeated M. C. Markham, Princeton Club, 15—8, 16—18, 15—11.
William H. Coyle Jr., Montclair A. C., defeated Hunt T. Markwald, Short Hills Club, 15—12, 15—10.
Ralph W. Hill, Bayside L. T. C., defeated Herbert Henryson, City A. C., 15—12, 15—13.
John S. Wiley, Bayside L. T. C., defeated Frank A. Sieverman 3d, Bayside L. T. C., 15—11, 15—6.

DETROIT INVADES GARDEN TONIGHT

Detroit Falcons invade the Boston Garden tonight in the light of a real contender for National Hockey League honors since they have displaced the New York Rangers in third place in the United States division of the standing. At present the Falcons are in the midst of a winning streak, having captured four and tied one of their last six games.

It is hard for Boston fans to accept evidence that the Detroit players have a formidable team for it so happens that the Falcons have been unable to do better than tie with the locals in the last 15 straight games carrying back to Nov. 22, 1928, the last time Detroit won a game from the Bruins.

The league-leading scorer, Ebbie Goodfellow, a former Ottawa amateur star is center man for the Falcons and one of the big reasons why the club is well up in the standing. He is much larger in stature than Cooney Weiland, Boston center, but their match of hockey skill should be an interesting affair, for the local man won the scoring honors last year and is aspiring along the same lines this year.

WASHINGTON STATE FIVE DEFEATS IDAHO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW, Ida., Feb. 3—In a struggle marred by 30 fouls, State College of Washington broke the series tie by defeating the University of Idaho basketball squad, 31 to 21. Excellent guarding kept the score 9 to 8 in Washington State's favor at half time.

A rally led by C. C. Holsten '32 and H. S. Gordon '33 gave Washington State a 26-to-17 lead at three-quarter time. Arthur McLarney '32 played a fast, clean game. R. B. Drummond '31 and A. C. Barrett '32 were outstanding for Idaho. The visitors' second string finished the last three minutes. The summary:

WASHINGTON STATE — IDAHO
McLarney, Graham, lf..........rg, Drummond
Holsten, Carlton, rf.......lg, Hale, Hall, Lacy
Gordon, Endslow, c.c, Parks, Smith, Christians
Wills, Nugent, lg............rf, Wicks, Nelson
Pesco, Cross, rg...................lf, Barrett

Score—State College of Washington 31, University of Idaho 21. Goals from floor—Gordon 5, Holsten 3, McLarney 2, Cross, Wills for Washington State; Hall 2, Wicks, Nelson, Barrett, Drummond for Idaho. Goals from foul—McLarney 3, Wills 2, Holsten, Gordon for Washington State; Wicks 3, Barrett 2, Hale 2, Smith, Drummond for Idaho. Referee—William Mulligan. Umpire — Gale Mix.

TIGERS TO PLAY 35 GAMES IN SOUTH

CHICAGO, Feb. 3 (AP)—American League baseball clubs will meet National League teams 70 times during the spring training season, and will play 134 contests with minor league clubs. The Detroit Tigers have arranged the heaviest list, having scheduled 10 games with Pittsburgh and 25 with Pacific Coast League teams. The New York Yankees will play 33 games, St. Louis 26, Chicago and Philadelphia 24 each, Boston and Cleveland 22 each and Washington 18. The White Sox and Athletics' 24 contests include 17 with National League teams. Because of the comparatively isolated training camp locations, Washington, Boston and Cleveland will confine their spring activities to competition with minor league clubs to a large extent.

MRS. CLEMSON SETS RECORD

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 3—Mrs. Richard C. Clemson of Middletown, N. Y., led the field in the qualifying round of the twenty-sixth annual St. Valentine's golf tournament for women. She set a women's tournament record for the season by covering the 5924-yard No. 1 course in 82 strokes, going out in 41 and taking the same number of strokes coming back. Mrs. Clemson won the Carolina tournament here in December. Yesterday she finished two strokes ahead of Helen Waring of New York, whom she defeated in the final of the Carolina tournament. Miss Waring had an outward nine-hole score of 43 and inward tally of 41.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Colgate 39, Rochester 20.
Columbia 30, Ohio State 29.
Eureka 36, Illinois C. 21.
Grinnell 30, Coe 22.
Marquette 35, Detroit 22.
Minnesota 36, Iowa 14.
Nebraska 32, Butler 14.
Southern Methodist 36, Texas Christian 33.
St. Olaf 24, Hamline 21.
St. Viator 37, Wheaton 20.
Washington State 31, Idaho 21.
Western Reserve 38, Muskingum 32.
Virginia 34, Maryland 31.

NOTRE DAME SYSTEM FOR NAVY

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 3 (AP)—"Rip" Miller, the United States Naval Academy's new football coach, has laid plans to instill the Notre Dame system in the Middies with a vengeance. Signed as coach last week to replace "Navy Bill" Ingram, Miller has added Christy Flannagan as backfield coach and Johnny O'Brien to tutor his ends. After gaining these two former Notre Dame stars for his aides, Miller left the line coach position to the Navy athletic authorities to fill, but he said probably one of the veterans in football at the academy would be selected.

PETER SMITH WINS BATTLE

Defeats Jim Mullins in U. S. Professional Squash Racquets

The hardest-fought battle of the opening matches for the United States professional squash racquets championship, now held by John L. (Jack) Summers, pro at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was that between Peter Smith of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club and James Mullins of the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club, with the New Yorker winning at 15—13, 15—7, 10—15, 9—15, 15—12. Matches on the opening day were played at the Harvard Club of Boston, Weston Golf Club, Tennis and Racquet Club and the Boston Athletic Association.

Of the other five matches only one was forced to an extra game. In this particular match Ben Pope of Keystone Athletic Club, Pittsburgh, Pa., required a game to get fully started against Roland Jackson of the Weston Golf Club. Pope won at 13—15, 15—6, 15—9, 15—11. The summary:

UNITED STATES PROFESSIONAL SQUASH RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHP—First Round

Alfred Friedman, Hartford Gulf Club, defeated Eddie Meehan, Boston Tennis and Racquet Club, 15—12, 15—13, 15—11.
Peter Smith, New York Racquet and Tennis Club, defeated James Mullins, Boston Tennis and Racquet Club, 15—13, 15—7, 10—15, 9—15, 15—12.
Tobey Hansen, Downtown Athletic Club, defeated Michael Giglion, Boston Tennis and Racquet Club, 15—13, 15—14, 15—9.
Harry Thompson, Boston Tennis and Racquet Club, defeated Hamlin S. McGrath, Rockaway Hunt Club, Long Island, 17—14, 15—11, 15—8.
Sidney Dufton, Harvard Club of Boston, defeated James Tolley, Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Pa., 15—11, 18—13, 15—9.
Ben Pope, Keystone Athletic Club, Pittsburgh, Pa., defeated Roland Jackson, Weston Golf Club, 13—15, 15—6, 15—9, 15—11.

A. A. U. Announces Chairmen for 1931

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—Avery Brundage, president of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, has appointed his national committees for the current year and chairmen and vice-chairmen of each were announced from headquarters of the A. A. U. yesterday.

Chairmen of the committees follow:

Basketball, A. A. Schabiner, Omaha, Neb.
Boxing, William P. Kenney, Roxbury, Mass.
Executive, Avery Brundage, Chicago.
Field Ball, Dietrich Wortmann, New York.
Finance, George W. Graves, Detroit.
Gymnastic, Roy E. Moore, New York.
Handball, J. Rogers Flannery, Pittsburgh.
Ice hockey, Rufus J. Trimble, New York.
Indoor baseball, Joseph Dresner, New Orleans.
Industrial, George H. Vreeland, Newark, N. J.
Legislation, Joseph T. England, Baltimore.
Long distance, William A. Giblin, Bloomfield, N. J.
Membership, Murray Hulbert, New York.
Playground, Winifree E. Johnson, Washington.
Record, Edwin F. Schaefer, Buffalo, N. Y.
Redistricting, Charles L. Ornstein, Washington.
Registration, Daniel J. Ferris, New York.
Swimming, Frank W. Blankley, Chicago.
Squash handball, C. C. McWilliams, Hollywood, Calif.
Track and field, L. Di Benedetto, New Orleans.
Volley ball, William E. Day, Salt Lake City.
Weight lifting, Deitrich Wörtmann, New York.
Tug of War, Col. Charles J. Dieges, New York.
Women's basketball, J. Lyman Bingham, Chicago.
Women's track and field, Fred L. Steers, Chicago.
Wrestling, Paul Spitler, New York.

BOSTON HOCKEY CLUB BEATS RUMANIA 15-0

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KRYNICA, Poland, Feb. 3—The Boston Hockey Club of Boston, Mass., representing the United States at the international ice hockey meet here has consolidated itself a favorite for the world's championship, following its overwhelming victory yesterday, by 15 goals to 0 over the Rumanians.

Though the opponents were admittedly inexperienced by having only two years' acquaintance with this sport, Boston displayed remarkable skill and pace in its first match since leaving the United States. It was difficult to take the game seriously after the Americans had scored seven times in the opening period. Eventually all the winning team found the net except Frazier, the goal keeper. Anderson, left wing, and Smith, right wing, registered three apiece; Dagnino, right defense, Sanford, center and Eliot, left defense, two each; Ramsay, center; Thayer, left wing, and Sheplar, right wing, one each. Czechoslovakia defeated Hungary 4 to 1.

FOOTBALL GAME TRANSFERRED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Feb. 3—The football game between University of Michigan and University of Chicago, scheduled for Stagg Field, here, Oct. 10, has been transferred to Ann Arbor, Mich. This is announced to avoid a conflict with the charity game at Soldiers Field here between Notre Dame University and Northwestern University, which would be played at South Bend, Ind., had not certain newspapers agitated a charity game.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement — please mention the Monitor.

RAIL MAN ASKS TAX RATE PAR WITH BUS LINES

Use of Highways Amounts to Subsidy by State, Barham Holds

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW ORLEANS, La. — Subsidized highway transportation, or the commercial use of public roads for private gain, must stop, or there will soon be an end to all local and branch line operations of the railroads, according to Charles Barham, vice-president and traffic manager of the Nashville, Chatanooga & St. Louis Railway. The railroads have no quarrel with good roads, nor with the automobile. Mr. Barham said.

"The quarrel is with the improper use—subsidized use—with an astonishing development that gives to a certain form of industry the subsidy of the state at the expense of its tax funds," he added, in an address before the Traffic Club of New Orleans.

Private ownership itself is seriously affected by the inroads of this new "subsidized competition," he asserted. Taking as an example the N. C. & St. L., which was "better off than many of its neighbors," he said that within the last five years the company has lost more than two-thirds of its local freight distributive business, and 70 per cent of its total passenger earnings. As a consequence, it has had to take off more than one-half of all passenger trains and close 40 per cent of its freight stations.

Explaining more fully his use of the term "subsidized competition," Mr. Barham said that the bus and trucking operators pay only a nominal fee for a franchise permitting them to "operate over roads that cost the taxpayers of the state between $20,000 and $60,000 per mile. Moreover, they are allowed to fix their own rates unregulated by the state, and generally to "conduct what is actually a private business over public roads."

He pointed out that road repairs are at the expense of the state. Contrasted with this are the railroads, he said, which have to purchase their own rights of way, build, pay for and maintain their own roads, and furthermore pay taxes on that road to municipal, county, state and the Federal Government. In addition they are regulated to the last inch.

Mr. Barnham said that of every dollar earned by the railway, 32 cents must go to taxes and direct maintenance costs, while buses and trucks have an equivalent cost of only six cents, for taxes only. In 1929, he said, the total of all railway taxes and interest values in the State was $8,000,000, while the total taxes paid by all trucks and buses was only $80,000.

"In other words, where they pay $1 the railroads pay $100 for identically the same things, and yet their local business is more than ours and is growing, while ours continues to decline," he continued.

"Put us on equal terms, which means competitive terms, as to taxation, provide us with a highway at public cost, and we will give you rates that will make those of the highway vehicle seem exorbitant," he concluded.

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Cunningham RADIO TUBES

Dry Law Upheld by Dr. Evans; Alcohol Denounced as Medicine

Former President of American Public Health Association Says He Has Seen Theories of Use of Alcohol as a Remedy Repudiated One After Another

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Talking from 46 years' experience in medical practice, Dr. William A. Evans, a former president of the American Public Health Association, said that alcohol has no value in the treatment of disease and that prohibition is the best solution of the liquor problem. Dr. Evans addressed a large dinner meeting of the Chicago Woman's Club, Jan. 29.

Dr. Evans is best known here as the writer of a daily "Health Column" for the wet Chicago Tribune. The paper, he explained, was not responsible for what he said. But out of his long experience—which includes terms on the medical faculty of the University of Illinois and service as health commissioner of Chicago—he had become convinced that there was nothing to be gained by using alcohol in any form as a remedy.

Similarly he had found out "just by hanging around long enough" that proposed alternatives to prohibition, such as local option, state control, etc., did not work. He had seen all the fine-sounding plans tried at one time or another, only to fail. He called them "quack remedies," whereas prohibition, in his opinion, "is the only practical solution." The pendulum may swing back and forth, he added, but "it will finally come to rest on this right solution of the problem."

Dr. Evans told with a touch of humor how he had lost all faith in theories claiming that alcohol was useful as a remedy. In his half century he had seen one theory after another repudiated.

"I dare not go to sleep at night trusting in the belief that alcohol will cure certain diseases," he said, "because in the morning I will find out that it was a mistake; it cures something else."

"When I began to practice in the '80s," Dr. Evans said, "alcohol was the treatment for consumption. It was given a thorough trial. Today nowhere in the country could you find a doctor who would honestly advocate whisky as a cure for that disease.

"I remember when it was the standard treatment for snake bites. Some people died of bites from harmless snakes. Probably the remedy was the cause. No doctor now advocates this treatment.

"A quarter of a century ago doctors all said that alcohol helped people snap out of a state of shock. Now it is generally agreed that it is only a benumbing anæsthetic and a costly one to the human apparatus. At another time alcohol was used to treat blood poisoning, then pneumonia.

"A Civil War physician in the Army of the Potomac used alcohol extensively as a treatment of malaria. Later he wrote a book stating that it had proved 'good neither medically nor morally.'

"The physicians who advocated these treatments were sincere; but all of them were wrong. Time will prove that the present advocates of the use of alcohol as a remedial drug are as wrong as their forebears who recommended it for treating consumption. I know of no disease that can be treated as successfully with alcohol as without it."

The meeting addressed by Dr. Evans was an enthusiastic one, bringing together many club women of prominence as well as interested men. A thoroughgoing summary of gains under prohibition was read by Mrs. William A. Gourley, state chairman for law observance of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs. The dry stand of these 70,000 federated club women of the State was reaffirmed by the Illinois president. Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, a former vice-president of the American Equal Suffrage Association, presided. Presidents of two outstanding women's clubs of the city, one of the largest, the other the oldest civic organization of women, participated.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4

Soloists and Orchestra

Gladys Rice, soprano; James Melton, tenor; Del Staigers, cornet soloist; Yasha Zayde, violinist; concert orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor (WEAF Chain). Second anniversary, with light things of Burgmein, Friml, Liszt, Lehar, Sarasate and Grainger. 8:30.

Toscha Seidel, violinist; concert orchestra (CBS—T). Italian program. Mr. Seidel plays first movements of Viotti and Vivaldi concertos. 8:30.

Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Revelers Quartet; orchestra (WEAF—T). Varied hour. 9:30.

Mary McCoy, soprano; Reinald Werrenrath, Billy Hughes, baritones; Deep River Ensemble; piano duo; male chorus; orchestra (WJZ Chain). One hour. 9:30. Repeated for NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:15, 8:15.

Kathryn Meisle, contralto; concert orchestra (CBS—T). 10:30.

Eastman School Symphony Orchestra (WJZ—T). Student symphonic group of Rochester musical institution. 4.

Morgan Trio (WEAF Chain). Three sisters playing piano, violin and harp. 4.

"Musical Album" (CBS—T). Classical review by soloists and orchestra. 4.

"Matinee Gems" (WJZ—T). Muriel Pollock, Alice Remsen, Don Stewart, popular NBC soloists, and Hugo Mariani's Orchestra. 4:30.

Rhythmic Music

Smith Ballew and his orchestra (WJZ—T). Half hour. 6.

Lee Sims, pianist; Harry Kogen's orchestra (WJZ Chain). "Fantastic Study in Blue" by Mr. Simms; "Old Black Joe," by the dance orchestra Topsy, the tuba. 8.

Welcome Lewis, Harold Van Emburgh, soloists; orchestra (WEAF—T). Fifteen minute "Varieties" period. 8:15.

Com. G. M. Dyott, explorer; Leonard Joy's string dance orchestra (WEAF—T). Dyott will lead an expedition into Brazilian jungles. Rhythmic version of Ravel's "Bolero." 10:30.

Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians (CBS—T). 11.

Horace Heidt and his orchestra (WJZ Chain). 12.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Uncle Abe and David (WEAF Chain). 6:45.

Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10, 8.

"Daddy and Rollo" (CBS). Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday series written by J. P. McEvoy. 7:45.

"An Untold Tale—With Apologies to Mr. Dickens" (CBS—T). 10.

"Clara, Lu and Em" (WJZ Chain). Neighbors in a triple decker. 10:30.

Talks

"The Bookman on the Air" (WJZ—T). New review series by Clifton Fadiman, reviewer for several newspapers and magazines. 5.

Game and song instruction (WJZ Chain). Children's period with James McCallion, who was "Sam" in the "Penrod" series, an Bennett Larsen of the NBC production department. 5:15.

John B. Kennedy (WJZ—T). Five minutes by magazine editor. 6:25.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain, CBS). 6:45, 8.

"Science" (WEAF—T). NBC's weekly natural science discussion. 7:15.

"Back of the News in Washington" (WEAF—T). William Hard. 7:45.

"Bobby" Jones (WEAF—T). Fifteen minutes by the world's golf champion. 8.

"How to Obtain Your Financial Objective"; Chicago Little Symphony Orchestra (WEAF—T). Popular subject repeated by request. 9.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T.) Familiar works of Rubinstein, Wagner, Debussy, Rimsky-Korsakoff, and lesser composers. 6:05.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Two Goldmark selections to open, and "Serenade," "Nightlarks," "Rustling Leaves," "Moon Shadows" and "Berceuse Tendre," indicative of the night. 11.

Vocal

"Wayside Inn" (WJZ—T). Old English and Scottish songs by the Choristers, a male octet. 9.

Recitals

Phil Cook (WJZ—T). Someone asks the name of that "zither" Phil Cook plays. Mr. Cook plays a "tipple," or 10-string guitar, tuned in octaves like a ukulele. 7:30.

Mme. Frances Alda, soprano; Frank La Forge, pianist (WEAF Chain). Informal recital by two well-known artists of the concert stage. 7:30.

Service Band

United States Marine Band (CBS—T). 8.

Daytime Programs

(With definite listener worth)

United States Army Band (WJZ Chain). 9 a. m.

"Morning Moods" (CBS). Vincent Sorey and his orchestra. 9:30 a. m.

"On Wings of Song" (WEAF Chain). String trio. 12 noon.

Columbia Revue (CBS—T). Vincent Sorey's orchestra; Charles Carlisle, tenor. 12:30.

"Three Little Maids" (WJZ Chain). String trio. 1:35.

Little Jack Little, songs at piano (WJZ Chain). 1:45.

Barbara Maurel, contralto; William Hain, tenor (CBS—T). Columbia Artist Recital. 2.

"Silas Marner" (CBS—T). Dramatic sketch in American School of the Air period. 2:30.

Sisters of the Skillet (WJZ—T). Humor and popular songs. 2:45.

"Melody Three" (WEAF Chain). String trio. 2:45.

Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS—T). Emery Deutsch, conductor. 3.

BBC Symphony Concert, Adrian Boult, conductor (WEAF Chain). Transmission from overseas directly from Queen's Hall, London. 3.

"Evening Stars" (WJZ Chain). Network advertiser dedicated to WSUN, WFLA, WBAL and WRVA. 3:30.

"Radio Play Bill" (WEAF Chain). New dramatic series. 3:30.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Talk.
5:15 NBC, Mrs. Alfred du Pont, speaker; Leo Reisman's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Dramatic sketch.
5:45 WEEI String Ensemble.
5:55 "The Old Painter."
6:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
6:20 Political talk.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 Orchestra and soloists.
7:00 Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
7:20 J. J. Sullivan, tenor.
7:30 NBC, Soconyland Sketch: "La Salle."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; Jack Shilkret's Orchestra.
8:30 Slayton-Learoyd Orchestra; Helen Barr, soprano; investment sketch.
9:00 NBC, "Musical Magazine"; soloists; concert orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Sigmund Spaeth, musical lecture: male trio; violin quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout.
11:05 NBC, Duke Ellington's Orchestra.
11:30 News; time announcement.
11:40 "Nina Rosa" company.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior Aviation League.
5:15 Safety Crusaders.
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets.
5:55 "National Affairs," David Lawrence.
6:00 Time; weather; Sport Review.
6:10 World Bookman.
6:15 Leaders Orchestra.
6:30 NBC, Dana Merriman's Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 Time; NBC, Amos 'n' Andy.
7:15 New England Sentinels Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook.
7:45 "Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony," Dean Gleason L. Archer.
8:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra.
8:30 Popular orchestra.
8:45 Schoolhouse period.
9:00 NBC, Marjorie Maxwell, soprano; concert orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Death Valley Days: "Jayhawkers Reunion."
10:00 NBC, Westinghouse Salute to Nashville: Mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Clara, Lu and Em."
10:45 Temperature; Sterling Four.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Review.
11:13 Tom Clines's Statler Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 Uncle Ben and his Merry Friends.
5:45 Dandies Orchestra; time.
6:00 Melodists Orchestra.
6:15 Shepard Stores Modernists.
6:30 Merrymakers Orchestra.
6:45 Massenet Melodies.
7:00 CBS, Captivators Orchestra.
7:15 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:30 Vincent Sorey and his orchestra.
7:45 String trio; organ.
8:00 CBS, The International Singers, male quartet.
8:15 CBS, Lorna Fantin.
8:30 CBS, 'Kaltenborn Edits the News."
8:45 CBS, Browne and Llewelyn, vocal duo; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Blackout Sketches; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.
10:00 CBS, "Mr. and Mrs." sketch.
10:15 CBS, Richy Craig Jr., monologist.
10:30 CBS, Jesse Crawford, organist; Jerry Madison, screen gossip; Morton Downey; ensemble; orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Paul Tremaine's Orchestra.
11:30 "Mickie" Alpert and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Howard Lanin and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—"Piano Melodies."
5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 Camelot program.
6:15 Organ recital; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, The Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio period.
2:10 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

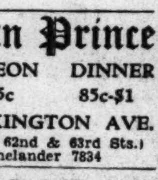
7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of Cookery.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Edna Wallace Hopper.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, "Evening Stars"; dedicated to KDKA, Pittsburgh.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
8:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
1:45 p. m.—From Boston Opera House: Massenet's "La Navarraise" and "The Juggler of Notre Dame," by Chicago Civic Opera Company.

Restaurants

NEW YORK CITY



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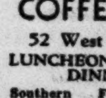

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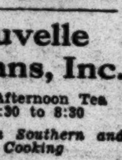

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Liberal-Labor Accord Faces Testing Time

British Conservatives Call for Vote of Censure on Cabinet's Extravagance

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, Feb. 3—The testing time for Labor-Liberal coöperation has commenced. The Conservatives have given notice of a vote of censure, charging the Government with extravagance.

This is one of the Liberals' persistent complaints against Labor, as shown in the recent public meeting presided over by no less a member of this party than Viscount Grey of Fallodon.

David Lloyd George, after interviewing the Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, at 10 Downing Street, has countered with an amendment designed to salve the Liberals' conscience in voting down the challenge. This amendment declares that a "small and independent" committee should be appointed to see what can be done—an alternative which, unpalatable as it may be to the Government, will presumably have to be accepted as the only way out.

Meanwhile Sir John Simon, a Liberal who carries much weight, has been declaring his own independence of Mr. Lloyd George's policy. "I believe," Sir John said Friday, "that the best service Liberal members can render the country at this time of crisis is to eschew the ingenious calculation of tactics and to vote boldly and firmly on immediate Parliamentary issues according to the merits of the matter in hand."

Defends Liberal Traditions

The trade disputes bill was instanced by Sir John as a case in point and his protest strikes a note which no amount of political expedience can silence. How, he asks, can Liberals who inherit the proud traditions of their individualistic past "acquiesce in a course which leaves them nothing to do but to fetch and carry for Socialists."

Labor qualms are also apparent. James Maxton, who leads the left wing of Mr. MacDonald's following, has been calling upon his chief to face a general election rather than compromise on the fundamentals for which Labor stands. So strong is this movement that Mr. MacDonald has had to intervene.

"Our party in Commons," the Prime Minister said at Watford Friday, "is much too careful, much too wise, to go out simply because other people have managed to pull off a humbugging move."

Old Division Meaningless

William Graham, president of the Board of Trade has gone further. In a closely reasoned speech at Stirling he argued for even more complete Labor-Liberal coöperation than now exists.

"The simple truth," Mr. Graham said, "is that the usual problem is now so grave that old divisions of the parties have become meaningless." He added: "I do not believe Liberalism can continue as a separate force. Economic change is taking that possibility out of its hands."

The strain of expediency against fundamentals which Sir John, Mr. Maxton, Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Graham have all had in their thought in these statements is not confined to any limited field. It underlies the pending franchise reform, for example, just as much as questions of economy and trade disputes. It is a strain which, although successfully withstood by party loyalties up to the present, has been more than once near to the breaking point.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

THE HOMESTEAD offers cultured home life combined with progressive educational residence; moderate rates include fencing, archery, drama, horseback riding, winter sports. Address MRS. MARY M. STARR, M. A., Madison, Conn.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 21 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements, your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

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FRESH MUSHROOMS, broiling size, 3 lb. basket postpaid $2.60; half boxes (40 lbs.) 10 to 15 kinds rare tropical fruits, express prepaid $7.50; Avocados, flats of 12 prepaid $6.50. Write for complete list of rare delicacies. F. M. ELLIS, Griffin, Georgia.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMEN—Be financially independent; take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; spare or full time; no experience needed; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; commission basis. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 33-4, Indianapolis, Ind.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SHADOW LAWN
Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

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ORGANIST—Young man, accomplished musician, large repertoire, wishes position in U. S.; moderate salary and business connection or opportunity for teaching music. Box C-139, J-101 General Motors Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

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FLORENCE	
11, Via Magenta	Tel. 23.406
BERLIN	
59A Unter den Linden	Merkur 6523
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902 Fox Building	Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
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DETROIT	
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MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115 St. Cathedral 8-3351, New York City.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
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FLATBUSH, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sunny room, home comforts, loving care if needed; convenient city and ocean. Sheepshead 3-1187.

Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princton 755 PRINCETON, N. J. Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

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REPRESENTATIVE WEST COAST—Electrical engineer with successful selling experience, wishing to locate in Southern California, offers his services to manufacturers of products requiring a representative with engineering background; at present employed in New York City. Box C-4, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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OFFICES TO LET

PART time, practitioner's office. Inquire after 2 p. m., Longacre 5-2355, Room 739, 33 West 42nd St., New York City.

ORGANISTS

EXPERIENCED ORGANIST desires church position, New York or vicinity; references. FRANK H. WARNER, Alger Court, Bronxville, N. Y.

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LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y., 4143 43rd St.—Furnished room, kitchenette, Frigidaire; new apartment; business woman preferred; $10 weekly.

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ROOMS TO LET *(Continued)*

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ONTARIO

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(Continued)

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ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

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Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines, must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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LIVERPOOL. Antrim Private Hotel 73 Mount Pleasant Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom. JACK MONTGOMERY. 'Phone 5239

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"The Hotel That Guests Re-Visit"

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(Continued)

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Linos and Carpets Fitted Free
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LANCASHIRE

LIVERPOOL
(Continued)

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MANCHESTER
(Continued)

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LANCASHIRE

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YORKSHIRE

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(Continued)

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Limited
Footwear for the Whole Family
15a BEULAH STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

YORKSHIRE

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DAILY FEATURES

The Woodchuck

ALTHOUGH a woodchuck's coat is as thick as a rabbit's he does not remain alert during the trying wintry weather, but retires to an underground burrow, well below the frost line.

Woodchucks, or ground hogs, do not store food for the cold season, but during the autumn they eat quantities of grain, clover, grass, roots, and insects and become excessively fat, which condition helps to keep them comfortable until the return of spring, when they can forage for themselves again.

These rodents are heavily set, with short, stout legs that are not well adapted for running, so as a rule they stay near the entrances to their burrow, that they may quickly retreat. At such times they sound sharp, whistled notes, and they may chatter their teeth.

They are usually about as large as rabbits, but the various species vary considerably in size and color. In eastern North America they are grizzled brown, sometimes tinged with red or bay.

In April or May from three to nine young are born in the burrow. In a few weeks they are able to get beyond the front door and sun themselves. They are chunky, like little pigs, and soon develop long, sharp claws that serve as digging tools.

Ground hogs belong to the marmot family which is common to Europe, Asia, and North America. There are many geographic races, and they are found in almost all parts of wooded country or farm land from sea level to high mountain ranges. They are all characterized by small ears, bushy tails, large eyes, and long black whiskers that hang from the upper lip.

In America a tradition persists that woodchucks arouse from their torpor and observe the weather on the second day of February; if the sun is shining they are supposed to waddle back to their retreats to escape another six weeks of severe weather.

Odds and Ends

Three "F's"

During the great land struggle in Ireland, the demands of the Irish Land League for fixity of tenure, free sale, and fair rent, were known as the "Three F's."

Cash Register

The cash register was invented in 1879 by Jacob Ritty of Dayton, O., the idea of the device coming to him while watching the mechanism that recorded the revolutions of the propeller shaft of a steamship.

Coöperative Marketing

Coöperative farmers' associations in the United States handled produce valued at $2,500,000,000 during the season of 1929-30, an increase of $100,000,000 over the amount handled the previous year.

Brevities

Humorist: We read that a professional "strong man" has discovered that he has a gift for writing poetry. Editors are now insisting that all contributions must be sent through the post.

Passing Show: Every married man can put his foot down in his own house, declares a novelist. But he has to wipe it on the mat first!

Akron (O.) Journal: States are smaller political divisions that solve all problems by adding another cent to the gasoline tax.

Florida Times-Union: Jacksonville poet is doing well. He sent a New York magazine three poems, and they sent him back five.

A Word a Day

Proximity

This word means "immediate nearness, the state of being next in time or place." With this in mind it is evident that the rather common expression, "in close proximity," is a redundancy.

"Proximity" came to us through the French *proximité*, "nearness," from the Latin *proximus*, "very near," being the superlative form of *prope*, "near."

Prox-im'-i-ty is accented on the second syllable and is pronounced as though spelled prox-sim'-i-ti, in which o is as in odd, each i as in it.

"The proximity of the sleepers did not insure their wandering together in their dreams."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

In Lighter Vein

Or Give Five Minutes' Notice

An employer who believed in supporting all efforts to introduce a new spirit into industry had called his men together to place before them his plans for bettering working conditions.

"Now, whenever I enter the workshop," he said, "I want to see every man cheerfully performing his task; and, therefore, I invite you to place in this box any suggestions as to how that can be brought about."

A few days later he opened the box and took out a slip of paper on which was written: "Take the rubber heels off your shoes."—*Montreal Star.*

Correct

Little Lawrence was untidy. Though his mother made every effort to encourage him, he seldom folded or hung his clothes after he had undressed for bed. One day his mother came into his bedroom and saw his clothes scattered all over the floor.

"I wonder who it was that did not fold his clothes before he went to bed?" she asked.

Little Lawrence pulled the bedclothes over his head and answered, "Adam!"—*Christian Register.*

Beat Him to It

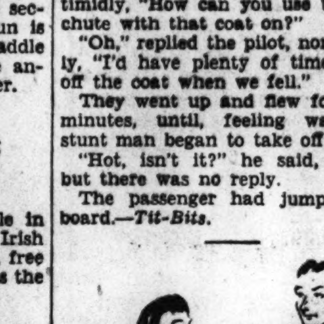
A newspaper reporter was invited to take his first airplane trip with a stunt flier for the films. A parachute was strapped onto him and he was given careful instruction regarding its use. The stunt man also wore a parachute, but when he put on a heavy leather coat over it the reporter asked timidly, "How can you use the parachute with that coat on?"

"Oh," replied the pilot, nonchalantly, "I'd have plenty of time to take off the coat when we fell."

They went up and flew for several minutes, until, feeling warm, the stunt man began to take off his coat.

"Hot, isn't it?" he said, genially, but there was no reply.

The passenger had jumped overboard.—*Tit-Bits.*



Movie Actor: "You're the most attractive person I know."
Movie Actress: "Aren't you forgetting yourself, Jimmie?"
Movie Actor: "Well, the most attractive woman I know."

It Depends

Professor Notes: "What is the rent of this room, including the use of the piano?"

Landlady: "Well, perhaps you'd be so good as to play me something first!"

Good-Hearted

"Pa," proposed the young lad, "why don't you buy Grandpa a pair of snowshoes for Christmas?"

"Snowshoes? Grandpa doesn't use snowshoes."

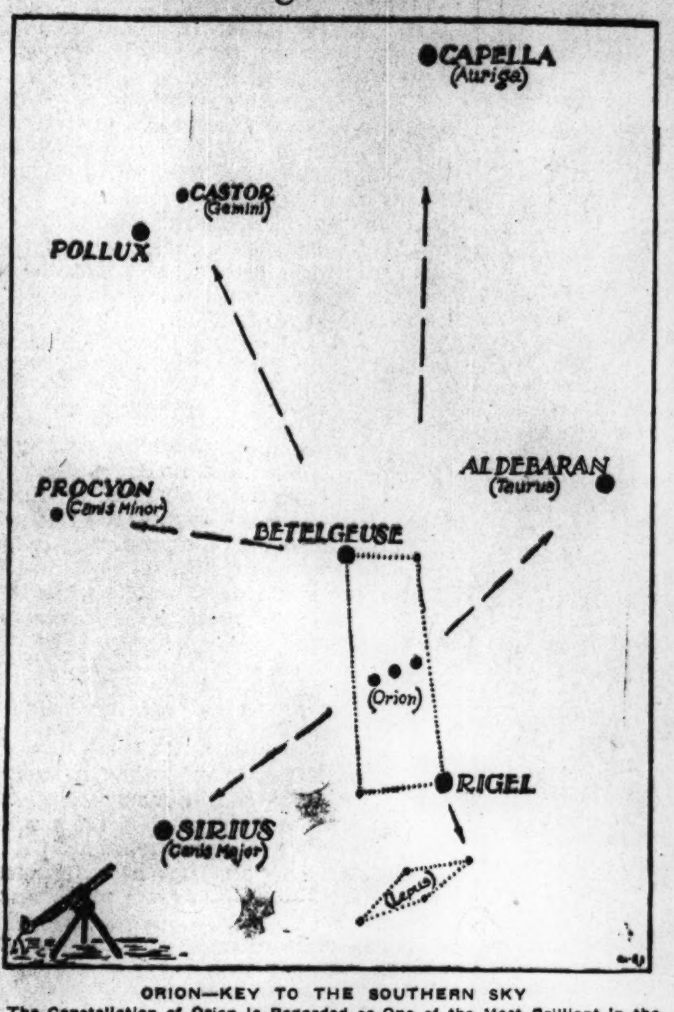
"No, but he's very good about lending."—*Portland Express.*

The Adventures of Waddles

A Quotation for Today

WE OUGHT not to be weary of doing little things for the love of God, who regards not the greatness of the work, but the love with which it is performed.—LAWRENCE.

Pointing to the Stars



ORION—KEY TO THE SOUTHERN SKY
The Constellation of Orion Is Regarded as One of the Most Brilliant in the Heavens. It Is Easily Distinguishable to the South During the Early Winter. The Arrows on the Chart Show the Direction From Orion's Stars to Other Major Stars in the Southern Sky. The Constellations Are Named in Parentheses.

BRILLIANT and golden, the star Capella flames crisply overhead during the early hours of the clear February nights. Low in the southern sky another star has risen—Sirius, the brightest of all that march through the heavens.

How is one to call the stars by name? Which one prompted the myth of the Charioteer? Which will disappear during the "dog days" of summer?

Astronomers locate the luminaries by the complicated mathematics of "right ascension and declination." Star maps have one system—sky charts another. But the method by which the North Star is located is the simplest of them all.

The key to the North Star is the Big Dipper—one of the first constellations to be recognized by those who turn their eyes skyward. It looks just like its name, seven bright stars forming the handle and cup of the dipper. Two outside stars of the cup are called the "pointers." A straight line drawn through the "pointers" and extended would run right into the North Star.

First Steps in Locations

Other stars can be found in the same way. On these early winter nights, if one faces south, one of the most brilliant of all constellations dominates the sky. It is Orion, the hunter who, according to ancient mythology, was placed in the sky because Jupiter wished to stop his pursuits. Orion is easily found by the three bright stars, close together, which are said to form the hunter's belt. Diagonally opposite them are two bright stars which form part of the same constellation—the red star Betelgeuse (Beet-el-gerz) above, which varies somewhat in brightness, and Rigel (Reé-jell) below, a star of hard, white brilliance.

From this readily located group it is simple to fine one's way to the other major stars in the south. If a straight line were drawn through the stars of the belt, and extended to the left, it would touch Sirius, the Dog Star, from which the constellation Canis Major, or Big Dog, gets its name.

Sirius is by far the brightest star in the sky. It has something of a greenish tinge and is so huge that if it were as close as the sun, it would give the earth 28 times as much light and heat. It is one of the nearest stars to the earth, but it is so far away that the light visible from it tonight has been traveling through space for nearly nine years to reach the earth. It is from Sirius, the Dog Star, that the "dog days" of summer get their name—the period from about July 3 to Aug. 11, when Sirius is too close to the sun to be seen.

Quart Weighs 50 Tons

Sirius is actually two stars, one very bright one and one comparatively faint. They are so close together that they can be seen separately only with very large telescopes. The "companion" to Sirius, as the fainter one is called, is far heavier than any substance on earth. If a quart milk bottle could be filled with the material from which it is made, the bottle would weigh more than 50 tons.

If the same line that reaches Sirius were extended to the right of the three stars in Orion's belt, it would reach Aldebaran (Ahl-de-ba-ran') the brilliant red star in the constellation of Taurus, the bull. A line extended to the left from Betelgeuse would reach Procyon (Proh-seé-on) the largest star in the constellation of Canis Minor, the Little Dog.

Similarly a line drawn through Rigel and Betelgeuse and extended upward would touch Castor, a white star, slightly higher and to the right of Pollux, a star with a golden tinge. These two stars are in the heads of the mythical sky figures which the ancients designated as the constellation of Gemini, the Twins.

In the same way, a line upward from Rigel, and through the fainter star which forms one of the corners of the rectangle of Orion, would reach Capella. This yellow star during the early winter hours is almost overhead. It is the major star in the constellation of Auriga, the Charioteer. The same line, extended downward from Rigel for a short distance, touches the diamond-shaped constellation of Lepus, the Hare.

The spectacle of the southern sky at present has the addition of the planet Jupiter. The relative position of the stars is always fixed, but the planets wander among them. It is from this that they received their name, from the Greek word meaning "wanderer."

Jupiter is readily distinguishable because of its great yellow brilliance. Its brilliance varies from time to time. Occasionally it is not quite as bright as Sirius, but it is always brighter than any of the other stars. Its position Feb. 3, 1931, is about in the middle of a straight line between Betelgeuse and Castor.

[This is the first of a series of star charts to be published by The Christian Science Monitor on the first Tuesday of each month.]

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Feeding the 10,000

Melbourne, Australia

A CONCRETE expression of Christmas "good will toward men" enabled 10,000 Melbourne people—many of whom otherwise would have had meager fare—to enjoy a sumptuous dinner on Christmas Day, 1930. This was made possible by the generosity of Sidney Myer, a Melbourne business man, who bore the whole of the expense.

The great Christmas party was held at the Exhibition Building. It began at 10 a. m., when 2000 happily excited folk—men, women and children—sat down to dine. It went on in hourly relays of 2000 until 3 p. m., when the final batch had finished their meal.

Those who joined in this gift feast were nominated by the mayors of the various suburbs; to many of them it was a welcome ray of sunshine amid the gloom of unemployment and depression.

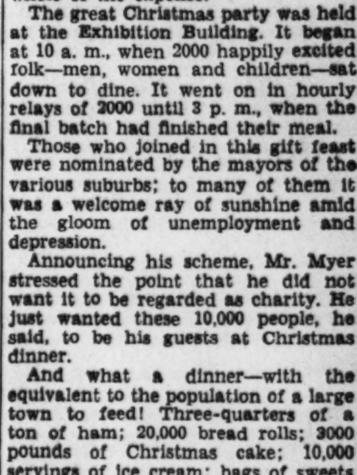
Announcing his scheme, Mr. Myer stressed the point that he did not want it to be regarded as charity. He just wanted these 10,000 people, he said, to be his guests at Christmas dinner.

And what a dinner—with the equivalent to the population of a large town to feed! Three-quarters of a ton of ham; 20,000 bread rolls; 3000 pounds of Christmas cake; 10,000 servings of ice cream; bags of sweets for the children; enough fruit to stock an orchard!

Mr. Myer paid a lump sum to the Tramways Board, so that all his guests were transported to and from the Exhibition Building free of charge. A special band played during the dinner.

Mr. Myer was present, and 10,000 smiling faces were his reward.

Detour Puzzle



A motorist desiring to travel from "A" to "W," passing through the least possible number of cities, learned of a detour on his regular route through G, H, M and R, and wished to find the next best route. Can you assist him?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Automobile Puzzle: Gear, Hood, Horn, Axle, Tire.

The Children's Corner

Emmaline and Susabet

IT WAS a brisk and tingling winter morning in Farmer Ben's henyard. Farmer Ben, when he came out to say "Good morning, hens," had on his warm woolen sweater and his warm overcoat with the collar turned up and his warm winter cap with the ear lappets pulled down over his ears and tied under his chin. Farmer Ben was a kind man to his hens, and they all loved him and were glad to say "Cluck, cluck" when he said "Good morning."

But there was no wind blowing that morning—and so the clear, cold, refreshing, and invigorating winter air made everybody feel fine and lively. As Farmer Ben said to the hens, it made a man feel like dancing, and, as the hens clucked to Farmer Ben, it made a hen feel the same way.

So Susabet and Emmaline Lifted Their Feet and Slid to the Bottom.

Emmaline and Susabet, as everybody knows, were the two most intelligent and progressive of all Farmer Ben's hens, and the best friends in the world. Nearly every day, about 10 o'clock, they each finished laying an egg for Farmer Ben, and then they went out and took a walk to see what they could see and learn what they could learn.

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"I feel so light and gay.
Where shall we go? What shall we do
This jolly winter day?"

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"I'm sure I do not know.
But something pleasant will turn up
Whichever way we go."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"Which way shall we depart?
Or north or south or east or west,
In which direction start?"

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"I'll close my eyes and spin
About, and when I open them
That way we will begin."

So Susabet closed her eyes and spun around and around like a top, and when she opened them she was looking northeast, which was toward Tiptop Hill where the children went coasting.

Then the intelligent hens, Emmaline and Susabet, started toward Tiptop Hill. They had to go over fences and through yards and across fields, and sometimes around a snowdrift because it was too high to jump over even when they flapped their wings. There was nobody on Tiptop Hill because the children were all at school. But they had been coasting so much that where their sleds had slid down Tiptop Hill was just one long, smooth, slippery place.

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"I have a thought, my dear.
We have this hill all to ourselves.
There are no children here."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"I guess what's in your mind.
A better chance for us to coast
We'll very rarely find."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"Of course, we have no sled,
But we could slide just sitting down,
And that would do instead."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"Such is my very notion.
Though, as you say, we have no sled,
We still can have the motion."

So Susabet and Emmaline sat down at the top of the coast, and lifted their feet, and slid to the bottom, clucking with delight. Then they climbed to the top and slid to the bottom again. And so up and down, up and down, till school was over for the morning and the children came out to coast.

"I think we must stop now," said Susabet and Emmaline to each other when they saw the children coming. "If anybody saw us sliding downhill without any sled it wouldn't look very dignified."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

First Put Out the Fire

THE news from Washington that there is some likelihood of a settlement of the controversy over the proposal to grant $25,000,000 to the Red Cross for drought relief is cheering. The agitation over this question has too long disturbed the country, delayed necessary legislation and impeded the Red Cross's own drive for voluntary gifts.

More than that: it has heightened a partisan bitterness which, despite the post-election effort to "adjourn politics" in face of the economic emergency, has brought federal legislative machinery almost to a state of inaction and has done more damage perhaps than some measures of ill-advised action.

It will be helpful if debate can be shut off and relief speeded. It will be more helpful if real coöperation can be obtained in the conduct of legislation. All concerned need to lift their eyes a bit from immediate goals and consider the larger welfare of the nation.

All can contribute to better coöperation, the President as well as the Congress. The insurgents can help by abandoning a bit of their chip-on-the-shoulder attitude and their insistence on an extra session because it will improve their tactical position.

The Democrats can help by rising above some of the irritations which a minority is seldom spared and looking toward larger goals, not only of public welfare but of party advantage. They have more to gain than any other element in the present situation if they put statesmanship above mere obstructionism.

In recent tilts they have not fostered the confidence of the nation in their constructive leadership. In the latest contests with Mr. Hoover they have merely enhanced his prestige. The issue over the Federal Power Commission and the present one—in which they have threatened to force a special session unless permitted to make an appropriation to the Red Cross which the House has rejected, the President has opposed, and the Red Cross has refused — could hardly have been better chosen to lessen the reputation they seek for sound and useful achievement.

It may be that their attitude in these matters was dictated by an unpartisan desire to further some great constructive betterment for the nation, but that is not apparent. To those on the sidelines they have been put in a bad light. They need now for that reason to put themselves right. Manifestation of a more coöperative attitude would help. There is an emergency, not only in drought relief, but in relief of the whole economic situation.

There is a fire to be put out. That is the first thing. It is the first thing for Congress and for the citizen who has an opportunity to contribute money or clear thinking to the solution.

A Silver Lining

ANOTHER scheme to stabilize the price of silver comes from one of the leading figures in the silver industry, F. H. Brownell, chairman of the American Smelting & Refining Company. His scheme differs sufficiently from most of its predecessors to appear practicable and sound, at least as a basis for international discussion.

Before looking at it, however, it is well to examine Mr. Brownell's diagnosis, for on few other subjects have causes and effects been more confused. Some would-be stabilizers give the reason for the collapse of silver as the alleged breakdown of trade with China, the only country left which uses the white metal for its international payments. Statistics, however, show that the foreign trade of China has not dropped more than that of, say, the United States. Of course, the decline of silver prices is now beginning to affect adversely the buying power of China in world markets. At present levels the price which China must raise in silver for imported goods is more than double normal. Nevertheless, the decline in China's commerce is the effect, not the cause, of low silver prices.

A case has sometimes been made to prove overproduction. Silver is probably the only commodity whose production is unaffected by its price. If the price of other metals falls to unprofitable levels, they will not be mined, and this adjustment will in due course bring back an equilibrium between supply and demand. Silver, however, is a by-product of a number of other metals. Whatever the price, it must be brought to the world's markets as long as its allied metals continue to be worth mining.

Though this might seem to encourage overproduction, it has done nothing of the kind, and in the last 130 years the average increase per decade has been 22.5 per cent, as compared with the following percentages for other metals: lead, 48.6; copper, 52.48; gold, 51.6; zinc, 114.4.

Dismissing all other theories, Mr. Brownell isolates the sales by governments of silver, saved by debasing silver coinage and in certain cases by demonetizing the metal altogether, as the cause of the fall in silver prices. From figures which he quotes, the fact emerges that the sales of government-owned silver in the last three years were more than eighteen times the total increase in output.

The diagnosis implies the remedy. Carefully refraining from committing himself to bimetalism, Mr. Brownell thinks that informal stabilization could be obtained without fixing any ratio with gold.

"If the silver owned by governments had been held and not offered for resale," says Mr. Brownell, "the increase in production would have been a negligible factor."

This, in essence, is what he proposes. Stabilization could be obtained, he suggests, by an informal understanding among all the silver-using governments not to sell their silver at less than some fixed price, say 50 cents an ounce, or almost double the present prices. He adds another and more positive recommendation. It is an extension of the intergovernment understanding to include the replenishment of silver stocks up to the limit allowed by the various national laws governing subsidiary coinage whenever silver prices fall below a certain point.

If this plan is to succeed, it is necessary first to obtain the coöperation of the Government of India, which, in deciding four years ago on a gold bullion standard, resolved to dispose of the metal derived from demonetized rupees, and consequently sold melted silver equivalent to 60 per cent of total government sales since that time. There is much hope of obtaining Indian coöperation, for, in presenting the last budget, Sir George Schuster, Finance Minister, said:

> I am prepared, on behalf of the Government of India, to say that, if the other interests concerned show any desire to consider the possibility of joint action for the regulating of sales in order to meet the present situation, the Government of India would willingly coöperate.

Other governments, which are equally desirous of stabilizing silver, will no doubt study the plan with interest. To North America, which mines 70 per cent of the world supply, the low prices are a spur to action. But the main reason for stabilizing silver is the necessity of repairing the purchasing power of Asia at a time when the Western world needs to encourage customers and not to repel them.

The Danville Strike Ends

LEADERS of 4000 union textile workers at Danville, Va., in calling off a four months' strike, have shown moderation and common sense at a time when these qualities are much needed in industrial relations. On the surface it would appear that organized labor has not won the recognition from mill management for which it struck. H. R. Fitzgerald, president of the textile firm, maintained an uncompromising attitude, refusing even offers of arbitration and conference by the Secretary of Labor and the Governor of Virginia. The union ended the disturbance without formal agreement on the part of the management.

Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, gave the following statement as the union's reason for ending the strike:

> During the last several weeks it has been increasingly plain, by the action of the company in taking old employees back into the mills in considerable numbers without raising the question of union membership, that this principle of labor is being respected.
>
> With this fundamental principle no longer questioned, those especially charged with the interests of organized labor feel that the necessity for this strike no longer exists.

And so came to a tranquil close the most recent major conflict between organized labor and capital in the United States. Tension in the town urgently called for an end of the dispute. Women and children needed assurance of steady food and shelter. The mill management, with improved demand for its products, required workers.

Whether employer or employee has won a victory in organized labor's campaign to unionize the South remains to be seen, and is beside the point in face of the human factors involved in the present situation. As the strike progressed, it became increasingly apparent that the differences between the union and the management were not serious in themselves—largely a matter of different means to achieve the same end. Mr. Fitzgerald cannot be painted as a whip-cracking Simon Legree. He is recognized as one of the most liberal mill operators in the United States. His refusal of arbitration was based largely upon a desire to preserve a system of worker representation which he had introduced in his mill and which was designed to settle all questions of industrial relations within the mill.

This strike has been called the spearhead of the American Federation of Labor's southern campaign. It is to be hoped that the next move in that section may be carried out by peaceful means and with greater consideration by managers and workers for their mutual welfare.

The Price of Bread

INVESTIGATION seems the order of the day, to judge by the number of resolutions introduced in Congress to seek out the forces behind various phenomena affecting everyday life in the United States. One of the latest is an intended inquiry into the retail prices of bread and sugar by one senatorial committee, and into the alleged high prices of meat by another. Though there is a little skepticism as to whether these moves are actuated solely by humanitarian — as distinct from political—motives, such inquiries, nevertheless, will be matters of keen interest to the larger portion of the population.

Senators believe retail prices of these commodities have not properly reflected the decline in wholesale prices. In this connection it may be noted that while the cost of living, as measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, dropped 6.2 per cent from December, 1929, to December, 1930, the decrease in food cost to the individual was 13.2 per cent, the heaviest decline in any item, while clothing dropped 4.7 per cent, rent 3.6 per cent, fuel and light 2.1 per cent, and house-furnishing goods 4.8 per cent.

Wheat prices, which averaged $1.39 a bushel in 1927, are now down to about 80 cents, while flour in that period has fallen from an average of $7.43 a barrel to around $4.70 at New York. The average price of bread on July 15, 1927, was 9.3 cents a pound, and on Dec. 15, 1930, 8.5 cents. Thus it appears that, while wheat has slumped 42 per cent in the 3½-year period and flour 36 per cent, bread has fallen off only 8.6 per cent.

In justice to the baking industry, however, it must be explained that the flour content in a loaf of bread represents only about one-fourth of the cost; hence a fall in flour prices, unless accompanied by a corresponding decrease in other costs, will have little effect on the final price. A recent compilation shows that with flour at $5 a barrel, the cost of making a sixteen-ounce loaf is 5.9 cents, of which flour comprises 1.7 cents, other ingredients 0.8 cent, production costs 1.05 cents, selling and delivery costs 1.75 cents, and overhead 0.6 cent. In the case of some producers the flour costs form an even smaller proportion of the whole.

The bakers figure that it takes a barrel of flour to make 300 pounds of bread, and that a reduction of $3 a barrel is required to effect a 1-cent cut in the cost of a pound of bread. Many companies have cut their bread prices by more than 1 cent, some by as much as 3 cents. Certain chain systems are selling a sixteen-ounce loaf for 5 cents, but independent bakeries whose prices are higher assert that chains merely use bread as a leader and sell at cost.

As with bread, so with sugar and meat. "Other costs" bulk larger than the cost of the raw product.

It is worth while to remember that congressional investigations take time and money. When they give promise of useful findings they will have the approval of their beneficiaries, the public. But that same public will be on the watch for political motives. There was a time when the launching of an investigation was taken almost as evidence of moral turpitude on the part of the "investigatees." In the present instances, where keen competition prevails, the burden of proof is upon the investigators.

A Letter to Rosemary

Dear Mr. Hoover: Here is a big white penny from my bank. Will you buy some bread and butter and milk and candy for the little boys and girls who are hungry? From Rosemary Ernisse.

THE big white penny (which was a half-dollar) from your bank has started on its way, Rosemary, and the nicely hand-printed letter that came with it is making everyone who reads it happy. Thank you for being such a sweet little girl, but thank you more for reminding us about the candy.

From all over the country big and little pennies are rolling in to the Red Cross to find the place where they will do the most good. But sometimes it seems that there might not be enough pennies for everybody who needs them, and we begin to wonder. To wonder whether, when we have bought bread and butter and milk, there will be enough left over to buy a bit of joy. Now we are going to try to remember about it, Rosemary. And we think that when people send in their pennies they will remember about it, too, and will send sufficient to make the difference for the needy between barely enough and abundance.

If that is a big word for you, ask your mother about it. She may tell you that it is what helps to bring happiness, and we will agree with her because we think that, too. It was very wonderful, Rosemary, to be able to put such a big thing in such a small letter, and again we say thank you, and good-by.

Dr. Cabot on Prohibition

DR. RICHARD C. CABOT, who has just accepted the presidency of the Massachusetts branch of the Anti-Saloon League, is a man of the highest eminence in his profession; a professor of social ethics at Harvard University; a thorough student of social conditions. His acceptance of this responsible post at a moment when advocacy of prohibition implies deep conviction of its worth and a militant desire to defend it, cannot fail to impress those who know him or his record.

His attitude toward prohibition is that of the large and intelligent group who recognize and deplore the failure of complete observance or enforcement, but who hold, nevertheless, that, insufficiently enforced though the law is, it is of incalculable advantage to the American masses. Dr. Cabot expressed the fruits of personal observation in what he said on accepting his new and arduous duty. Among his utterances these paragraphs are significant:

> The evidence of those who have studied this prohibition question from the point of view of poverty or of health seems to me substantially unanimous in showing that alcoholism as the cause of poverty and cause of disease is today much less than it was before prohibition, despite the fact that we have not now, as we had in 1920, good enforcement of the law, because the bootleggers and their allies, the wets, have found so many ways to get around it. We have, nevertheless, I believe, a great deal less alcoholism, a great deal less drunkenness and the disease resulting from it, a great deal more money passed over by the workman to his wife on Saturday night for the care of the household and family, a great deal better attendance on Monday morning by factory operatives, substantially fewer families referred to the charities because of poverty, or neglect of children resulting from alcoholism.
>
> None of the honest wets that I have talked with have had much reason in their daily life to consider either the poor or the sick. My own work has forced me to consider them especially and over a long period of years. Those who pay no income tax make up nearly nine-tenths of all the people in the country. To a large proportion of them prohibition, even with bad enforcement, is, I am convinced, a blessing.

The cause of prohibition will be immeasurably advanced as those who hold the views which Dr. Cabot has enunciated accept their duty as citizens and come to its defense.

Editorial Notes

Bread cast upon the waters is coming back in the form of currant cookies, an Associated Press dispatch about Red Cross drought relief reveals. Several years ago when thousands of inhabitants of Greece were in need the American Red Cross sent generous aid. Now as a token of appreciation for assistance in its time of need, the Greek Government has donated through the Red Cross enough currants to make 13,800 cookies to be distributed to drought sufferers.

"I don't care whether the country is wet or dry," says Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, "the country is going to be proud of the Bureau of Prohibition." And in such pride, there's hardly any doubt as to whether the country will be wet or dry.

"Packed in like sardines" means more to the strap-hanger now that Pacific coast fisheries are canning this variety of fish in a standing-up position, instead of in the old flat style.

Efforts to abolish war are hopeless, a military leader told the recent National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, thus revealing one of the basic hindrances.

Signposting à la Unkie

"UNKIE" DANFORTH firmly grasped the handle of his ax near the head with his left hand and pounded heartily on a post he was driving into the ground.

"Down you go and down you stay—down you go and down you stay," he chanted in rhythm with the blows "No trespassing, bah—Keep out, bosh—Police take notice, fiddlesticks—Trespassers will be prosecuted, trash!"

With the last thudding stroke Unkie stepped back to see if the post stood upright. Squinting one eye, he lowered his massive bronzed forehead and bobbed it from side to side until he saw the post come into line with the corner of a small house just over the brow of the hill.

Unkie sighted carefully. He was an exact workman, despite the air of thoroughgoing ease that emanated from his slightly rotund figure. More than ordinary intensity animated his actions. He tugged the post into line with the upright shadow-edge sharply defined by the early sun behind the house. The squint in Unkie's eye was somewhat more emphatic than required by accurate sighting alone.

"No trespassing, fiddlesticks," he mumbled between tugs at the post.

Ten feet away, a puzzled dog watched Unkie with unblinking eyes. Pointed muzzle pushed far out on extended forelegs, he lay with haunches drawn up, ready for instant action. An ear shot bolt upright and settled slowly back as Unkie's mutterings snapped into outbursts.

"All the world chopped up into lots and plastered with signs—ugh!"

The dog hitches a bit closer. It is a medium-sized dog, white except for a tan splotch on one ear and on the side of his nose. Vivid eyes follow Unkie's every move. Strange Unkie. To be sure, the clean blue overalls are there. The weathered cheeks still round compactly above a firm chin. Even the unusual squint of the warm gray eyes cannot hide their latent smile. But the interest he is taking in that silly post—this is a queer Unkie. He has scarcely noticed Gyp since he burst from the house, gave him a perfunctory greeting, and made straight for the hilltop, post in one hand, ax in the other.

Unkie rises to his feet, gives the post a finishing thud, pounds the ground tightly around its base with his heel, and heads for the house. Gyp follows without breaking in upon his master's mood.

As the pair disappear, two boys creep from behind an oak down the hillside and dodge their way up to the post, keeping out of sight of the house.

"What do you s'pose Unkie's up to now?"

"Looks like a post to put a sign on. Never thought he'd have a sign on his place. 'Member how he stormed around the day we found that big 'No Trespassing' sign over Silver Lake way? Came all of a sudden, too. One Saturday we walked there, and the next—'Keep Out.'"

Gyp comes barking around the corner of the house and makes a bee line for the boys. Unkie does not appear. The boys inspect the post and rough-house Gyp. They tumble around near the corner of Unkie's hilltop property. Here the post stands in full view of the dirt road winding across a ridge through scattered oaks. The hill stands out by itself, joined to the main range to the south only by the road-ridge. On all other sides the ground falls away sharply. A river valley stretches east and west, with a patch quilt of greens spread out 500 feet below. On the north, the valley slopes to tan rounded foothills that give way to gray-blue ridges buttressing the long zig-zag outline of mountain ranges thirty miles away. The early sun tips the ridges, leaving the canyons in blue-black shadow.

The boys stop for breath and look out across the valley.

"Wish Unkie'd hurry."

A door bangs. Unkie comes around the corner of the house and over the brow of the hill, carrying a rustic board.

"Hello Buddie, hello Chuck."

"H'lo Unk. What's up?"

"A sign."

"Sign! You're not going to sell?"

"Oh, no. As the Chinaman said, 'Set on easy your anxious.' Just a sign. See?"

Unkie held up the face of the board. Spelled out in willow twigs, sliced in half, and tacked in place, they read:

TRESPASSERS WELCOME
—COME IN—
ENJOY THE VIEW

The boys burst out laughing. Unkie joined them. Gyp jumped to his master's shoulder and was caught with a warmth all the more welcome because of Unkie's recent preoccupation.

"Great," said Chuck.

"Keen," Buddie chimed in. "I wish every property owner felt the way you do about it. We hardly have a hike left unless we go clear up to the mountains. 'Keep out' here and 'Police take notice' there, all over the hills. It's the limit!"

Unkie began fastening the board to the post.

"All the time we've been on this hill, we haven't been bothered by the people who come to see the view. What if they do walk across our place? They used to come here long before there was any house here. They can keep on coming, too. There's never to be even a fence, unless it has a wide-open gate with a sign like this beside it."

Buddie steadied the board at one end.

"Worst thing about those 'No Trespassing' signs is the way they make a fellow feel. Just walking on someone's vacant property isn't going to hurt it. Just 'cause some people buy up a big tract of land, they don't need to plaster 'Keep Out' all over it."

"I know," said Unkie. "The other day we even found a lot of places along the coast, down Mirabu way, where we were shut out because someone had put up signs—and fences, as if we couldn't read. I'm glad we have national parks to save some of the best beauty spots for everyone. But I say, why not let people have the pleasure of close-in view sites and walks? The word has gotten around that we don't mind if people come here, and they haven't so much as pulled our holly. I've heard that there are some who have let people in on their places and had them badly torn up, but I never have had any such experiences. When they have been noisy a few times, all I had to do was to let them know it was too loud, and they quieted right down. When folks used this hill for picnics years before we bought it, I don't want to turn them away now."

"That sounds good to me," Chuck beamed. "Unkie, I'm surely glad you bought this hill. And I'm just certain no one will strip your holly trees or take advantage of you when you treat everyone so well. No wonder people have trouble with their property when they label everyone who walks across it a 'trespasser.' It's like telling a fellow he's bad so long that he believes everyone is against him, and has no encouragement to do good."

Unkie stepped back to see if the sign was straight.

"Maybe we ought to take off that word, 'trespassers.' I put it on at first because all the signs say, 'Trespassers Will Be Prosecuted,' and I wanted to turn that right around, by saying, 'Trespassers Welcomed.'"

"Why not change it to 'Everyone Welcome'?"

"Righto. Come over tonight and we'll slice some more willow twigs."

R. H. S.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

President's Mail From All Ranks

PRESIDENT VON HINDENBURG'S correspondence amounts annually to over 100,000 letters, irrespective of telegrams and post cards, and these from all ranks of the population. Especially popular with Sunday excursionists, when feeling sentimentally disposed among green hills or deep forests, is the wish to send a loyal greeting on a post card to the head of the fatherland. These cards arrive in shoals on Mondays, while from every public fête all over the country, from the unveiling of a monument to a village dance, it is considered imperative to send a telegraphic greeting to Herr von Hindenburg in his dual capacity of President and Field Marshal. Innumerable books, pictures, carvings, poems and musical compositions—the last-mentioned being mostly military marches dedicated to him—are handed in at the President's palace all the year round.

Requests for autographs are daily occurrences, many of them from America: often the applicant thoughtfully sends his album along to save the President trouble. These requests are systematically disregarded—a fact that is well known; yet still they come. Many letters are written by children, and since the President received 800 youngsters from the evacuated territory these letters are more numerous than ever. Appeals for help are frequent, and every letter is carefully considered and receives a reply; it is only in rare cases, however, that the President can give the desired help, for he has no great means at his disposal. An amusing contingent sent him consists of advice, or at least suggestions, how to handle some serious problem of the moment, and as these are always plentiful, and opinions widely differ, such letters are by no means rare.

Want Some Used German Stamps?

Little is known, except in circles immediately concerned, about the sale of old postage stamps, and yet a very large sale is periodically done in them. A Chicago dealer has recently purchased in Berlin 15,000 kilograms of used German stamps, in number some 300,000,000. The stamps have to be subjected to such meticulous treatment before their sale that it hardly seems to the uninitiated a worth-while transaction. Each specimen must be immersed in warm water to be separated from its envelope or wrapper, and carefully dried, whereby not one of the tiny teeth of the perforation must be torn, or the stamp is valueless. In any case the stamps bought in this wholesale manner by weight fetch only 1 to 3 pfennigs apiece—approximately a quarter to three-quarters of a cent.

More Policemen Speak English

The number of Berlin policemen who speak and understand English has now increased to 130; they appear more conversant with a foreign language than their colleagues who speak French, Scandinavian, Polish and Russian, no doubt because English is the easiest language and one that is most needed. The foreign-speaking "Schupos" are distinguished by a red band round the arm bearing the word "Interpreter," followed by the name of the particular language they are acquainted with. A new course of study for them is about to commence, for which there is a great number of entrants.

Museum Admission Fee Lower

The great interest displayed by the Berlin public in the newly opened museums, and especially in the Pergamon Museum, has caused the management to go with the times and reduce the prices of admission. On three days in the week — Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday—all Berlin museums are free; Monday they are closed for cleaning and on the remaining days a charge of 50 pfennigs (12 cents) has been made. This is now reduced to 20 pfennigs, and many hope it is a step to the abolishment of any entrance fee. Another recent innovation is the experimental installation of gramophones in place of the printed guide in the museums. At present the change has only been effected in five rooms of the Märkisches Museum, where the records are brief and distinct. It is expected that other museums will soon be similarly equipped.

New 20-mark notes have just been printed which differ in several points from those hitherto in circulation. Not only is the paper better and the design less easy of imitation, but inset in the right corner is a medallion picture of Werner von Siemens. This is the first time a portrait of an industrial magnate has been produced on German money, although pictures of great artists such as Albrecht Dürer have appeared from time to time.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

For Clean Pictures

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I note in the Monitor of December 22 the work which Pasadena is doing in the censoring of motion pictures to be shown in her theaters.

Certainly the advocates of clean pictures should applaud her! Cities of fair size and larger should copy after her. Would it not be showing appreciation of her example and honoring her for her good works if those cities, not large enough to have boards of their own for this purpose, should say to their theater managers: "Show us only such pictures as have been passed by the city of Pasadena, Calif."?

There is much need for the people to refuse to patronize the pictures showing drinking scenes, as well as the many showing disobedience to law and tainted moral conditions.

Balboa, Calif. R. J. BRISCOE.

Miniature Refreshments

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

You are a bit late in your hope expressed in the Monitor of January 10: "We hope the restaurant cooks don't hear of the fad for miniature."

A sign in a Buffalo window already reads:

MINIATURE
GOLF
REFRESHMENTS

Buffalo, N. Y. E. H. DIETZER.